THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

OREADS.

Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades.—VIRGIL.

Dedicated to the Founder of Oread Institute.

BY MRS. E. T. H. PUTNAM.

I.

At sunfall, when lengthening shadows
Strayed down to the mountain's base,
And a mist uprose from the meadows,
Where spiders were weaving lace—
A marvellous mist—like the olden,
When God to the Temple came—
Like a prayer to the sun-god golden,
Dying in purple and flame;
When fragrance flowed out from the roses,
Dolefully bathed in tears;
And the birds in the forest closes,
Sang tunes of munherless years—
I threw down the sketches of study,
And took me a child of my love,
With a countenance fair and ruddy,
And likest the kingdom above;
While upward the mountain ascending,
Happily wandered we on,
Till we neared where the summits were blending
Into the set of the sun.

II.

That glory went out, and a deeper
Fell gradually earthward soon;
Shaggily frowned the mountain keeper,
As easterly rose the moon.
And the stars in the fields stripped
Looked down on the sons of men,
While they seem to our finite vision
Like cowslips over a fen.
Like prisms of light on winter lees,
Like bubbles of mellowed wine,
Like a master dreamer's devices
Carved in a beautiful line.
Like a word that is kindly spoken
To him who is held in thrall,
Like a loving and cherished token
From one—the dearest of all,
Like the eyes of the gods unfolding
A spark of glory above,
Like the pulse of the soul beholding
The face of the God of Love.

III.

"Look!" said the boy, "the shadows thicken
Just out by those giant pines;
How smoothly and grandly they quicken
Into symmetrical lines!"
A temple was shapen in seeming,
As if it were centuries old.
A marvel! but we were not dreaming,
For there were the columns of gold,
Weaned with the wreaths of snow-white lilies;
With marble capitals carved,
Into pomegranates and daffodillies,
Under entablatures halved
By chain-work of icicles shining
Before the face of the moon,
Which ever are melting and pining
In drops of inaudible tune.
There were steps of enamelled azure,
Which led to the doors of brass;
And windows which looked in embrasure,
Like rose-colored seas of glass.

IV.

Cried the boy, "I hear in the wildwood,
The sweetest music the while!"
'Twas the same I heard in my childhood,
When sleeping, I used to smile.
Then saw we a train of immortals,
Each was a beautiful girl,
Issue from the half-carved portals,
And pass through the gates of pearl;
As over the mountain they skirted,
Half hid in their violet shrouds,
I saw with the stars that they flirted,
Which twinkled and stopped to the clouds.
Oh! little recked they of the trouble,
Whither they merrily sped;
That life was a beautiful bubble,
Had they strongly read;
And eagerly ran they to blow it,
Unwitting the after grief;
Then I said, with the sacred poet,
We all do fade as a leaf!

V.

These nymphs from the honored temple
Of wisdom, beauty, and truth,
Have known but the holy example
Taught by the guides of their youth;
Have heard but the words of the master,
Like a fountain's silvery tone
On a basin of alabaster,
Inlaid with a diamond stone;
And their hopes now fly like a starling,
Up through the vista of years,
But the path of each oread darling
Leads to the valley of tears.
They go where are sorrow and sighing,
Where evils minister pain,
Where tears for the wronged and the dying
Hourly do fall like the rain.
Then give them, O Father! thine armor,
Girt them as sheaves with the right,
That when they are called to Death's garner,
They may be Children of Light.

For the National Era.

DEPENDENCE;

What Made One Woman Meanly Penurious.

"Don't forget to give me some money before you leave," said Mrs. Dean to her larger half.

"*Money!* What now? You want another silk dress, don't you? These women are forever wanting something. I gave you a dollar yesterday. What has become of that?"

Mrs. Dean bit her lip with suppressed emotion, and colored deeply. She was accustomed to such outbreaks; but there was more bitterness in his tone than usual, which made it less bearable.

"How much money do you want, and what do you want it for?" demanded Mr. Dean, after a slight pause.

"I want three or four dollars—enough to buy a collar and a pair of gloves."

"*Three or four dollars;* and it's three or four dollars every day. These constant demands will make a beggar of me."

"Then we shall be on the same footing," quietly returned the wife.

"Here," said Mr. Dean, handing her six dollars and a school bill. "This bill was sent to me last night, and Mary's teacher will doubtless call to-day for the amount. It is only three twenty-five, and the balance you can have for your furbelows."

Mr. Dean tripped along the pavement, recognising, with a gracious smile, almost every person he met. Arrived at his office, he found his clerk, and inquired—

"Did you get through with those accounts last night?"

"Yes, and the balance-sheet presents a handsome sum in your favor. You are worth not less than fifty mil—"

The employer looked well pleased, though this was not far from his own calculation. He fell into a fit of musing. "And my business," thought he, "is worth $2,000 per year. Then about $100,000 of this ie so invested that it brings me eight per cent. I *have* been very lucky. That railroad stock has been profitable, and my last commercial venture was highly successful. My expenses, too, are rather light. My wife is an economist. Very few persons spend as little as we do, and live as handsomely. And the rich man congratulated himself upon the possession of wealth, and his large income, and his economical wife, and was thenceforth unusually affable and obliging to all who came in his way.

Let us return to his home. There sits his wife, where we left her, intently busy in making a pair of cuffs. They were finely wrought, and would correspond with the three-dollar collar that she sent yesterday, and intended to purchase. And why did Mrs. Dean consume her life-force in elaborate needle-work? Every little stitch diminished the power of the optic nerve; every lifelhour that it consumed was needed for other purposes. She felt this; but elahorate work must be worn, and such work her purse did not often permit her to buy. Disquietude was very apparent after her husband's departure. An unusual flow of tears might have been seen, and her face alternately paled and flushed—

"'As if back upon her brain,
The hot blood surged and flowed again.'

"When we were poor, it was not thus," said she to herself. "A dollar then was expended less grudgingly than now. And it is so humiliating to ask him. Oh, you were very good and receive as though it were a charity, every cent you spend. We certainly have enough expended upon our living, but it is all for show, and very little for comfort. If it would answer for me to wear calico dresses and cotton gloves, I would be very willing to do it, and then would my dress harmonize with my character. But, no; my external must be like that of the wife of a millionaire, while such a degree of the really necessary clothing but few women would be able to exhibit. Our furniture is elegant, and our table good enough; but all that I buy must be got at reduced prices, or so many great sums for family expenses is the smallest amount that will answer."

This train of thought was interrupted by the appearance of Miss Aiken, the teacher. Her bill was soon settled; but as Mrs. Dean really needed the money for her own expenses, and forgetting for a moment the wearisome days that had been spent in the school-room, and the culture that had been bestowed upon the mind of her child by the faithful preceptress before her, it was paid rather unwillingly. In addition to this, Miss Aiken wanted a little sum, by voluntary contributions, to buy grace-hoops and dumb-bells and wands for the use of her pupils. This had been highly approved by the mothers

Frascati, and Tivoli, with a class of Roman girls answering to the Parisian grisettes, were out in all their glory; and I assure you I never saw on any one occasion so many strikingly handsome, graceful, and charmingly coquettish women. The costumes of some of them were perfect studies of fitness and effect, and a marvel to behold were the utter freedom and careless abandon of their merriment; never rude, and never in the slightest degree immodest—the bold grace of their attitudes, the ease, and lightness, and gay fearlessness of their action. Ah! it was enchanting, and your brain would have reeled to the fine intoxication of the scene. You would have felt a poet's delight in watching that bright, interminable vision of blooming young figures, plump or dainty, in all conceivable, bewitching fancies of attire—of merry mantling cheeks, and red laughing lips, and hearty white teeth, and glossy black braids, and far flashing eyes—dark and tender, and piercing and passionate, even through the sunny holiday light in which they floated and danced for the merry hour.

To-day, to our keen disappointment, it rained fearfully and incessantly, from the early morning to the time of the race—which, however, came off without any accident—and the *Mocoli*, the crowning frolic, came on. Then all the world came out in carriages, on foot, at windows and balconies, with lighted tapers and torches, and everybody strove to put out his neighbor's light and protect his own. Every possible contrivance in the way of extinguishers was in use; but the most successful seemed a handkerchief, tied at the end of a long reed, which could be suddenly let down from balconies, and slyly thrust up into carriages, flapping out the flame in an instant. I noticed one young man standing up in a carriage, holding his taper perfectly protected by a basket—literally "hiding his light under a bushel."

The Corso presented a most brilliant sight. Mrs. Kemble, I think, says of it on a similar occasion, "It looked as though the milky way had dropped into it." And so it did; but imagine, in addition, the starry hosts which stretch their long files along that same *via lacte*, having imbibed something stronger than milk, and abandoning themselves to a wild, bacchanalian revel, and leaping, and dancing, and reeling about in the most extraordinary manner.

Nothing could be more exciting, even to one not an actor in the frenzied fun, than the singular sounds in the street—the peals of laughter—the friendly cries of warning of attempts on your light, from those who the next minute flap it out themselves—the triumphant shouts of "*Senza mocolo! Senza mocolo!*" (without a light)—the rush forward, the retreat, the attempt, the defeat, the surprise, the victory. Oh, it was a glorious frolic, and a mad, merry, gay, and compensating conclusion to a somewhat sorry Carnival.

But I must say adieu, or I shall lose the mail.

As ever, yours, GRACE GREENWOOD.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1853.

The following named gentlemen are authorized agents for the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston:

William Alcorn, No. 826 Lombard street, Phila.
William Harned, No. 48 Beekman street, N. York.
G. W. Light, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston.

☞ Subscribers who do not file the *Era* will confer a favor by remailing Nos. 314 and 315 to this office.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We have been compelled, for want of room, to suspend several new advertisements lately received, but will give them a place as soon as we can make room for them. We devote but three columns to advertisements, and are therefore not always able to insert all received, but endeavor to do so as speedily as possible, and in the rotation in which they are received.

Our terms for advertising are *ten cents a line* for the first insertion, and *five cents a line* for each subsequent insertion.

GEORGE SUMNER, the brother of Senator Sumner, delivered a lecture in the Smithsonian Institute, in this city, last week, on France and its affairs, which is spoken of in high terms of praise. Mr. Sumner spent many years abroad, and is familiar with foreign affairs. His lecture was listened to by a crowded audience.

PETER G. WASHINGTON has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

THE TRIAL OF DR. GARDINER came on Friday, 11th instant, in the Criminal Court of the District. The jury consists of the following gentlemen:

Peter Magruder, John M. Johnson, Alexander Borland, Abram Butler, Eben Brown, Jesse B. Wilson, James Fullalove, Charles H. Lane, John Bayne, William H. Gilman, John Wilson, and James Crandall.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

On the 7th, Mr. Clayton submitted a resolution, requesting the President to communicate certain documents relative to affairs in Central America. Several messages, in writing, were received from the President, and the Senate went into Executive session.

On the 8th, the committees were constituted, with the understanding that they were to stand only for the special session. The "healthy organizations" having reconsidered the matter, placed Sumner at the tail end of the Committee on Roads and Canals, and Chase next to the last on the Committee on Claims. It is to be hoped that their health may not suffer from this extraordinary act of magnanimity.

Mr. Clayton addressed the Senate for more than two hours on his resolution, in defence of his official conduct relative to the affairs of Central America, and the Senate then went into Executive session.

On the 9th, Mr. Badger addressed the Senate in personal explanation of his Senatorial course, having been charged with neglect of the interests of the State of North Carolina, by a paper printed at Wilmington, in that State.

Mr. Clayton resumed and closed his speech in defence of his conduct in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; and Mr. Douglas signifying a desire to reply, the subject went over. After some time spent in Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

On the 10th, Mr. Cooper submitted resolutions of inquiry in regard to the kind of coal, whether English or American, furnished by Howland & Aspinwall for the use of the Japan squadron. They were agreed to. Mr. Douglas addressed the Senate for nearly two hours in reply to Mr. Clayton. Mr. Mason then obtained the floor, and the subject was postponed. After some time spent in Executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday, the 14th.

THE PIERCE DEMOCRATS have made a clean sweep of New Hampshire, electing their Governor, a majority of the Legislature, and all of the Congressmen.

MR. MEAGHER, the celebrated Irish patriot, lectured in Washington, on the evening of the 11th instant, in Carusi's Saloon. The Hall was crowded with a brilliant assemblage, and the lecturer was received with great applause. Everywhere Mr. Meagher is making a most favorable impression.

SANTA ANNA has been officially recalled by the authorities of Mexico, and invited to assume the reins of Government.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE FREE DEMOCRACY IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Free Democratic Press of Pennsylvania is out in favor of a State Convention of the Independent Democracy, to be held some time in May or June. The Central Committee is earnestly urged to issue a call.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington was never before so crowded with anxious-looking strangers. Democratic Congressmen linger in its purlieus, for the purpose of helping their friends to favor. The White House and the Executive Departments are every day thronged with office-seekers. One might suppose that the paupers of all the States had made a descent upon our goodly city: we never beheld so many lean, greedy, afflicted-looking mendicants.

Ex-President Fillmore, during the last week, has been staying at Willard's Hotel, receiving the adieus of the many friends whom his social qualities have conciliated. Whatever we may think of his official acts, his social life has been free from political rancor or bigotry; his intercourse with the People graceful and agreeable. Leaving Washington, he proposes to make the tour of the South, accompanied by Mr. Kennedy, late Secretary of the Navy.

The new President is affable in his manner, and, socially, seems to give general satisfaction. His mansion is crowded every day, but we are told he grants no private interviews to applicants for office. It must be delightful to be obliged to prefer their modest requests, and present their voluminous papers, before so many inquisitive spectators.

Washington, always gay in winter, has been peculiarly so this season. We have never known so much beauty, talent, and wit, concentrated here before. But the beauties and the lions have generally disappeared, leaving our hotels and avenues swarming with the haggard faces of men, troubled with "a fearful looking for" retribution or reward.

Appropriations were made at the late session, amounting to nearly fifteen hundred thousand dollars, for public works in Washington, and for certain local improvements. The Long Bridge over the Potomac is to be repaired, and the work of supplying the city with water is to be commenced.

Capital and labor are constantly pouring into the city; population is advancing; new and handsome dwellings are springing up; real estate is steadily increasing in value. Many Senators, disgusted with hotel life, and restive under the privation of home comforts, are proposing to purchase residences among us, so as to spend their six years decently and agreeably. Men of capital and leisure in the East, in love with the genial climate of Washington, and attracted by its society and excitements, are beginning to think of building here for residence during the winter and spring months. It may surprise some of our citizens to learn that the Hon. Gerrit Smith, member elect of the next Congress, has lately purchased a dwelling-house on Capitol Hill, intending to erect his family altar there, during his legislative career.

We shall miss many welcome faces next winter. Preston King retires; Horace Mann leaves public life, and goes to the West; Judge Allen refused a renomination; Amos Tuck and Jared Perkins have just been defeated in New Hampshire; Governor Cleveland declined a nomination; Dr. Townshend was gerrymandered out of an election; J. W. Howe of Western Pennsylvania, would not run; Allison's place will be filled by a Hunker; Charles Durkee was defeated by a peculiar combination of hostile influences; Governor Doty goes to the shades of private life; and in the Senate we lose Hale, whose place will be taken by Atherton, of gag-law memory. Chase and Sumner remain in the Senate, Giddings and a few Barnburners in the House, and they will be reinforced by Wade and Smith.

Our Free Soil friends who have taken their leave, we hope not forever, were all true men, genial, generous, inflexible in the discharge of public duty, good natured, easy, and joyous in social life. They promoted the Anti-Slavery movement not only by their public acts, but their private virtues. If the People appreciate them as they deserve, they will not long be permitted to remain in a state of repose.

THE BLACK LAWS OF ILLINOIS.

The new Black Law of Illinois provides, that any negro or mulatto, who shall come into the State, and remain ten days, with the evident intention of residing therein, shall be arrested, fined fifty dollars, and, in default of payment, sold at public auction, to any person (who will pay fine and costs) for the shortest *time*; for the second offence the fine is increased fifty dollars, and so on for every subsequent offence, sale being made in each case in default of payment.

The act is inhuman and devilish, without shadow of excuse or palliation. It is an outrage against those of the States which regard blacks and mulattoes as citizens. A citizen of Massachusetts, under this law, is liable, if he go to Illinois, and remain there ten days, to fine and enslavement. What becomes of that provision of the Federal Constitution, which secures to "the citizen of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States?"

It is a flagrant violation of the declaration of rights in the Constitution of the State. No State has published to the world a broader, more emphatic declaration of fundamental rights than Illinois. The first item runs thus:

"All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, and of acquiring and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness."

"ALL MEN!" Base hypocrites! solemnly declaring this sublime truth to the world, and ruthlessly trampling on it by their legislation.

Again: the Constitution of the same State provides as follows:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall hereafter be introduced in this State, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

But the act inflicts slavery upon a class of persons, who, in pursuit of legitimate business, or in discharge of some duty, may have come into the State, and remained therein for ten days. The Illinois Legislature may declare such an act a crime, but it cannot make it so, or find in it any justification for the infamous violation of a fundamental right, secured by its fundamental law.

What need of "*agitation?*" Let the atrocious act of the Legislature of that professedly free State answer. Tuscany punishes her own citizens for abandoning Catholicism and seeking to propagate Protestantism, but she is not audacious enough to enslave Americans for the offence of coming within her borders. The people of Illinois boldly commit this outrage, but are doubtless shocked at Tuscan tyranny.

We beg pardon of the *People* of that State. We do not believe that this base act of the Legislature has been passed with their sanction; we hope that they will take prompt measures to wipe it out from their statute book; but, should they permit it to stand unrepealed, they will deserve the scorn and abhorrence of Christendom.

OBERLIN TIMES.—A newspaper of moderate dimensions has been started at Oberlin, called the *Times*. It is anti-slavery, anti-war, anti-rum, and anti-tobacco.

CONNECTICUT.—John Hooker, of Farmington, Conn., has been nominated by the Free Soil party as their candidate for Congress, in the first Congressional district.

FRANKLY STATED.

The *Freeman's Journal*, of New York, Bishop Hughes's organ, states the despotic principle of Roman Catholicism as follows:

"I would conclude by observing that it is easy to show that, while *the Catholic Government* of the entirely Catholic communion *is not bound*, in order *to be consistent to its principles, to tolerate any other* religious teaching, *the Protestant State*, though having no Catholics established in its realms, *could not, without denying the essential principles of Protestantism, oppose* the introduction of Catholicity or any other religion."

Toleration is the law of Protestantism; Intolerance is the law of Catholicism. This is true. But the *Journal* ought not to confine itself to a negative. If the Church of Rome be infallible, it is not only not bound to tolerate any form of belief pronounced by it heretical, but it is bound to suppress it by all the means at its disposal. The *Shepherd of the Valley*, a Catholic paper of the West, states the case frankly:

"Heresy and unbelief are crimes, that is the whole of the matter; and in Christian countries, as Italy and Spain, for instance, where all the people are Catholic, and where the Catholic religion is an essential part of the public law of the land, they will be punished as other crimes. Here the law does not take cognizance of them, because the law does not recognise the truth of the Catholic religion."

But, if the Catholic Church could contrive to control the legislation of this country, in other words, make it "Christian," as the *Shepherd of the Valley* phrases it, heresy and unbelief here also would be regarded and punished as *crimes*.

We are glad to see the Catholic Press so outspoken. The sooner the People are convinced that the Catholic hierarchy does not and cannot recognise the principle of toleration, is not and cannot be the friend of liberty of conscience, of thought and action, the better.

A LITTLE SINGULAR.

The *National Era* has the following, which would not have sounded at all strange in any of the Pro-Slavery journals of the country, but as coming from Dr. Bailey very forcibly arrested our attention:

"*Religious Freedom.*—The persecution and imprisonment of the Madiai family, by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, for exercising the rights of conscience, have aroused the indignation of liberal men all over the world. At this time of day, it is too bad that any tyrant, great or small, should dare to punish a man for reading the Bible, or worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without interference with the rights of his neighbor. Such oppression justifies intervention of a most decided character.

"The United States, recognising as they do, in their organic law, the rights of conscience, and faithfully securing the full enjoyment of these rights to immigrants, sojourners, or citizens, without distinction of sect, are bound to promote the cause of religious freedom throughout the world; and especially to secure for Americans, in other countries, the freedom of conscience guarantied to citizens of those countries while sojourning or settling within our borders."

Here is a clear declaration of one of two things—either that our three and one-third millions of slaves are neither "immigrants, sojourners, or citizens," or else they are protected by the Constitution in their rights of conscience, their right to read (and of course to *learn* to read) the Bible, and "worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience." The Doctor, for the time he was writing this paragraph, must have forgotten the existence of slavery.—*Anti-Slavery Bugle.*

The remarks of the *Bugle* might have been called for, had the position of the *Era* on the question of Slavery been at all doubtful. But, as the *Era* is an Anti-Slavery paper, and has never neglected to bear testimony against the oppressive laws of the country concerning colored people, nobody can suspect it of hypocrisy when it undertakes to denounce the oppressions of other countries.

Negro slavery is not the only kind of slavery; oppression is not confined to colored people; spiritual despotism is as bad as physical; the world is full of evils to be remedied, wrongs to be redressed.

The wisdom that comes from above is "without partiality and without hypocrisy," but we suppose it recognises the truth that "there is a time for all things." The sincere and intelligent enemy of Slavery will take good care to set his face against every form of oppression; but it does not follow that he must never make a declaration against one form, without specifying at the same time every other. Nor will he rashly denounce the efforts of others to establish freedom in one quarter, because they may choose to overlook its interests in another. He will rather encourage every right movement, whatever its special object, no matter though the views of its supporters may be partial and their conduct in other respects inconsistent; first, because it is a right movement, and next, because one reform always prepares the way for another, by educating and elevating public sentiment, and throwing light upon the fundamental principles on which all reforms rest.

As to the remarks of the *Era* on which the *Bugle* comments, there is not one we would take back or qualify. So far from having forgotten the existence of Slavery, we selected our words with special reference to it. We said that "*the United States*"—*the nation*—"recognising in their organic law"—*the Federal Constitution*—"the rights of conscience, and faithfully securing the full enjoyment of these rights to immigrants, sojourners, or citizens, without distinction of sect"—is not this a fact?—"are bound to promote the cause of religious freedom throughout the world; and especially to secure for Americans, in other countries, the freedom of conscience guarantied to citizens of those countries while sojourning or settling within our borders."

We state a fact, strictly true, and draw an inference clearly logical. The fact is honorable to the country, and furnishes a good reason for the kind of interposition indicated.

But, says the *Bugle*, here is a clear declaration that slaves are neither "immigrants, sojourners, nor citizens," or that the Constitution secures to them the rights of conscience. The answer is obvious. They *are* neither "immigrants," "sojourners," (temporary residents,) nor "citizens:" hence our statement is literally true. If we had used the term, *inhabitants, residents, persons, or natives*, the statement would be false and deceptive.

While on this subject, we must be excused for adding a few remarks, suggested by the comments of the *Bugle*.

We are far from thinking our country perfect, but in all the elements of Christian civilization we think it in advance of other countries. Its political institutions and its laws (we do not regard slavery as a part of them) are not perfect, but they are, beyond comparison, preferable to those of any nation we are acquainted with. The motto, "Our country, right or wrong," in its popular acceptation, is an infernal one; but we go for our country when it is right, and shall never abandon it, but labor to save it when it is wrong. We hate its slavery, but admire its freedom, and shall never suffer our abhorrence of the former to lessen our admiration of the latter.

There are some among us who hail every manifestation of English sympathy for the cause of freedom in this country even when made by those who are blind to English oppression, while they fiercely rebuke any display of sympathy with the cause of English freedom by their own countrymen. We do not like such discrimination; it is unnatural. We recognise the right of the real friends of freedom in all nations, to protest and declare against slavery and oppression under all forms, in all countries. Why should we condemn or sneer at our countrymen for exercising this right?

If it is right to give the devil his due, it cannot be wrong to give our country its due? Why seek to dishonor it? Wholesale abuse is no better than wholesale flattery: the defamer is as bad as the demagogue. He who would reform his fellow-men must not commence by a declaration of hatred against them; and he who would mend his country, cannot expect to succeed by excluding it from the pale of his sympathies. Let him defend it against false accusation; let him seek the promotion of all its interests; let him give it full credit for all the good in its character and its acts; let him rejoice in its prosperity, and speak hopefully of its future, then, with propriety, may he deal freely with its faults, and expect to aid in their correction.

Patriotism is not inconsistent with devotion to absolute right; a frank acknowledgment of the merits of our fatherland is compatible with the strictest fidelity to truth; contempt or defamation of one's country is not necessarily proof of great moral heroism or sublime virtue.

NO REASON FOR STRIFE.

The adoption of a resolution by the State Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the principle of Free Trade, has occasioned less discussion than might have been expected. Still, a few of our friends in Ohio, and elsewhere, object to it with some warmth.

It is to be hoped that the question may not attract more attention than it deserves, and that no discussion to which it may give rise, be permitted to disturb the harmony or impair the efficiency of the Independent Democracy.

The resolution of the Ohio Convention affirms two principles, which, we suppose, are in accordance with the views of the great majority of our citizens. It does not recommend violent changes in the mode of raising revenue, or any rash and reckless legislation. It simply affirms 1, "that the fair and just mode of raising revenue for national purposes, is that which the Constitution makes the equivalent of slave representation—Direct Taxation;" 2, "that sound policy requires a system of free trade with all nations that will trade free with the United States."

Under the present mode of raising national revenue, by taxation of imports, the consumers of the country bear the burden—the poor, and those with small incomes paying almost as much as the rich. Under the system of direct taxation, the burden would be justly proportioned, resting chiefly upon property, lightly upon persons.

Under our present system, the revenue is uncertain, tending always to a surplus, and is abstracted from the people by such a method that they are apt to look with indifference upon its wasteful expenditure. Were they taxed directly, the knowledge of what they pay would make them economical, and impose a powerful restriction upon public expenditure.

We think there can be no doubt as to the *principle* asserted by the resolution, in relation to the fairest mode of raising revenue; but no sudden changes are proposed. We lay down the principle, and would gradually shape the legislation of the country so as ultimately to embody it, and give it practical effect.

So of Free Trade. The resolution is silent as to the policy that ought to be pursued in regard to nations that will not open their ports to us; it merely declares that "sound policy requires a system of free trade with all nations *that will trade free with the United States*." Who objects to this? As an individual, we might go one step further, and say that the true policy for us is free trade with other nations, whether they will reciprocate or not. But this is not the position of the Ohio Convention; its ground is strictly that of *reciprocity*. But there are few who really question this policy. Even the New York *Tribune*, if we understand it, is in favor of real reciprocity of trade with the Canadas. The Convention simply purposes to extend the policy. The practical action which its position must contemplate, is such legislation by Congress, and such negotiation by the Federal Executive, as will encourage foreign nations to adopt towards us a liberal commercial policy, ultimately resulting in the removal of all restrictions from commerce.

Now, what is there in all this to provoke dissension in the ranks of the Free Democracy, or disturb in any way the harmony of its councils?

In some remarks on this subject a few weeks ago, we insisted that no party proposing to obtain the control of the Government, should allow itself to be without settled opinions in relation to all political questions likely to come up for consideration, or to conceal its opinions. At the same time, we recognised the duty of toleration, of allowing the largest latitude of opinion upon what were called side questions or issues.

Some of the old party papers seem to think that this involves the policy which we have so indignantly condemned in them, of supporting the candidate and "spitting upon the platform." We can easily show them their mistake.

It is not to be supposed that a man can always agree with all of the doctrines of the party with which he acts; or with all of the opinions of the candidate whom he supports. If there be agreement in the main, and if the points of disagreement involve no question of moral right or wrong, he may justify his co-operation. A party must have its paramount and its subordinate issues; there must be agreement upon the former, while there may be disagreement on the latter; but the thing to be condemned is this: making that *paramount* which should be *subordinate*, and that *subordinate* which should be *paramount*; placing questions of *expediency*, or mere *policy*, above questions of *principle*, or *right* and *wrong*; elevating the controversy about modes of raising revenue or disbursing it, to the dignity of a paramount question, while the controversy about the protection or subversion of Human Rights is degraded to the position of a subordinate question; affirming and supporting a wise policy in relation to a Tariff, while affirming or supporting a wicked policy in relation to Human Freedom.

Now, the old parties, through their Conventions, did not exactly degrade the question of Freedom and Slavery to a subordinate position, but they did worse—they took ground upon it, repugnant to justice and humanity. At the North, their adherents, while supporting their respective organizations, undertook to get rid of the responsibility of this wrong, by assuming that the question was entirely subordinate. But this itself was a wrong. On what ground could they justify themselves in making a question involving human rights, subordinate to questions touching finance, a tariff, governmental expenditure, or party success?

The Independent Democratic Convention of Ohio occupies ground entirely different. It makes the question of Slavery and Freedom paramount—it occupies on this question the right position. Questions affecting free trade, governmental expenditure, cheap postage, &c., it regards as subordinate, but it is at no paine to conceal its opinions respecting them. These opinions are frankly declared, although it is aware they are not held by all the party. But it asks the support of all the party for its candidates, precisely because it is *unanimous* on the *paramount* question, and because unanimity on the *subordinate* questions is not to be expected immediately, and is not absolutely necessary. No voter in the ranks of the Free Democracy will violate his conscience by supporting an Anti-Slavery candidate who believes in free trade or protection; no such voter could help violating his conscience by supporting a Pro-Slavery man, on account of his devotion to free trade or protection. In the former case his vote would say that Slavery is a greater evil than free trade or protection; in the latter, that free trade or protection is a greater evil than Slavery. What then?

1. Let the friends of Freedom keep the question of Liberty or Slavery paramount.

2. Let them intelligently form and manfully express opinions upon all other practical questions.

3. Let them make the paramount question the *test question*, but tolerate differences of opinion on all other questions not requiring conformity or non-conformity in regard to them, as a preliminary to united action.

We know of no other way in which the Independent or Free Democracy can grow in numerical and moral power, and fairly demand the confidence and support of the People.

And here let us say, in view of certain comments we have noticed in one or two newspapers, that the *Era* is not the organ of the Free Democracy, or its conscience-keeper, or its creed-maker; that it claims no right to read anybody out of the party, or into it; that it is simply one of many counsellors, claims no peculiar merit for its opinions, and never feels itself entitled to be aggrieved when they are disregarded.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New York, to be Secretary of State of the United States.

JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

ROBERT MCCLELLAND, of Michigan, to be Secretary of the Interior.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, to be Secretary of War.

JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North Carolina, to be Secretary of the Navy.

JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, to be Postmaster General.

CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, to be Attorney General for the United States.

Department of State, March 8, 1853.

Such is the Cabinet of the new Administration. Marcy and Guthrie are well advanced in years, having been born near the close of the last century; Cushing is fifty-two; Davis must be near fifty; McClelland is forty-five; Dobbin and Campbell are about forty. Sectionally, the slave States are represented by three, and the free States by four members, the President also being from the North.

Of the administrative ability of Mr. Marcy there can be no doubt: his conduct as a member of Mr. Polk's Cabinet is conclusive on this point. The others have yet to be tried.

Mr. Marcy served as a volunteer in the war of 1812, was appointed Adjutant General of the State of New York in 1821, was transferred in 1824 to the Treasury Department of that State, then to the Supreme Bench, then to the Senate of the United States. In 1832 he was elected Governor; in 1836 took high ground against free discussion on the Slavery question; in 1840 was selected by President Van Buren as a member of the mixed Board of Commissioners to adjust American claims against Mexico; in 1845 was called to a seat in the Cabinet of Mr. Polk.

He is an able man, a thorough-bred politician, devoted to Party, an inexorable foe to Anti-Slavery agitation, no matter what its form or prominence, and generally hostile to the liberal ideas and progressive section of the Democracy.

The Radical Democrats of New York were anxious that the honor of a seat in the Cabinet should fall upon Mr. Dix; and Mr. Pierce, we presume, was willing to gratify them; but the opposition of the South and of the friends of Mr. Dickinson was too formidable. Mr. Marcy, as widely separated in principle and policy from the Radical Democrats as Mr. Dickinson himself, was more tolerant in relation to patronage, being willing, for the sake of party success, to equalize offices between the two sections of the Party; and for this reason, his appointment is to be regarded as a kind of compromise.

Mr. Guthrie is classed with the foremost lawyers of his State; served for twelve years in the Senate of Kentucky, of which he was President, and was chosen President of the Convention called in 1849 to revise the Constitution of the State.

He has a fair reputation for energy, industry, talent, and probity.

Mr. McClelland is familiar with the duties of public life. A member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of Michigan, several times elected to the State Legislature, representing his State in Congress for six years, and twice elected Governor, he has always enjoyed the confidence of his Party. While in Congress, he acted uniformly, we believe, with the supporters of the Wilmot Proviso, and we are not sure that any vote of his is on record to which an Anti-Slavery Democrat can object. He is a man of good abilities, gentlemanly deportment, and, we should think, free from partisan prejudice or bitterness.

Mr. Davis was educated at West Point; was subsequently elected to Congress, in which he represented the State of Mississippi for six or seven years; raised a regiment of volunteers in the Mexican war, and fought gallantly at Buena Vista; afterwards served as a Senator of the United States, until 1850, when he resigned. In the struggle on the Compromise measures, he took his stand with the State Rights Party, as an advocate of extreme Pro-Slavery doctrines and policy; and his appointment may be considered a concession to that important wing of the Southern Democracy. He is able, severe, self-confident, positive, and uncompromising, and will exert, we doubt not, a commanding influence in the Cabinet. He is the last man to tolerate any concession to the Anti-Slavery feeling of the country.

Mr. Dobbin was once a member of Congress, served subsequently in the Legislature of North Carolina, and was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic Party for the Senate of the United States, at the late session of that Legislature. The most signal act in his public career, we believe, was his leading off in the Baltimore Convention last May, in favor of the nomination of General Pierce for the Presidency.

Mr. Campbell is a lawyer, was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Philadelphia, received the nomination of his Party for the Supreme Court of the State, but was defeated, and was then appointed Attorney General. His defeat, the *Union* says, "was caused solely by sectarian bigotry and intolerance," Mr. Campbell being a Catholic, and an anti-Native American. The same paper, enumerating his services in the late Presidential contest in Pennsylvania, remarks—

"The result in Pennsylvania was everywhere regarded with deep interest; and, on account of circumstances which we need not name, it was at one time considered very doubtful. At that critical period, Judge Campbell, forgetting the personal injury done him by those of his political friends who had caused his defeat, and mindful only of the success of the great cause of Democracy, entered the contest with the utmost enthusiasm, devoting his whole time and exerting all his great personal influence with his countrymen to the work of healing their dissensions, removing their doubts, and exciting them to the support of the Democratic cause. His course won the admiration and received the thanks of the Democracy of the whole country; and it is admitted on all hands that to him more than to any other man were our friends in Pennsylvania indebted for their signal and glorious triumph in that election."

That is, at first, there was a prevalent disposition among the Catholic voters of that State to support General Scott; but Judge Campbell, by his efforts among the Catholics, especially Irish Catholics, turned the current, and prevailed on them to vote for General Pierce. For this service, he is rewarded with a seat in the Cabinet. This, we presume, is the meaning of the *Union*, and we have no doubt that its statement is correct.

Mr. Cushing has been long in public life, having served in the Legislature of his State, in the U. S. House of Representatives, as Commissioner to China, as a Brigadier General in the Mexican war, and as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He was formerly a distinguished Whig, then a Tyler man, then a Mexican war man, then a Democrat, and has signalized himself within a few years by his active war against the Anti-Slavery Democrats of his State.

"Young America," so far as one may judge, can expect nothing from this Cabinet. Mr. Cushing sympathizes with it to some extent, but he stands alone in this respect, and his position is rather subordinate. Marcy, Guthrie, and Davis, are inexorable conservatives, from their training, temperament, and circumstances, and by the force of the great interests they represent, and they, we presume, will be the controlling minds of the Administration. In relation to the peculiar interests of Slavery, we doubt whether a Cabinet could be organized, better adapted to their protection and extension. It will, we doubt not, be thoroughly and consistently Pro-Slavery.

Land Reformers have nothing to expect from its counsels; we doubt whether its action will satisfy the friends of reciprocal trade with Canada, or of River and Harbor Improvements; but we do not doubt that the Army and Navy will become the special subjects of its providence.

But, we ought not to prejudge the new Administration. Let us wait till its acts shall reveal its character, and then approve or condemn, as it shall be good or evil.

Meantime, it would seem, from the following quotations, as if the Whig Press were about to rally generally to its support:

From the National Intelligencer, (Whig.)

We can now say of it, with a confidence which at the first glance at its contents we were unable to do, that, as a whole, it is a production in a high degree creditable to the ability as well as the patriotism of its author, and generally to the principles which he avows and indicates in regard to the domestic institutions and policy of our country, and to the clearly expressed, and, we believe, sincere determination on his part, that, in regard to our relations with foreign nations, no advantage shall be sought that is inconsistent with the laws and usages of the civilized world.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, (Whig.)

We repeat that there must be a unanimous verdict in favor of the ability displayed in this address, and there are also portions of it that in sentiment will meet a hearty response from the American people of all political opinions.

From the New York Times, (Whig.)

THE INAUGURAL.—The Inaugural of President Pierce, in our columns this morning, will be read with interest, and we think, with general satisfaction. Its tone is manly, its style fresh, and its spirit eminently earnest and sincere. President Pierce is evidently very deeply impressed by the magnitude of the trust committed to his hands. The language he uses is not that of a hackneyed politician, eager to wield the power which his ambition has succeeded in grasping. He feels sensibly the responsibilities he has incurred, and the dangers and difficulties by which his path will be surrounded. The touching sentiment of the opening sentence evidently rests at the bottom of his heart, and gives character and tone to his comments upon public affairs.

From the New York Express, (Whig.)

THE INAUGURAL.—President Pierce's inaugural address is a plain, straight-forward, common-sense document, and as such is likely to receive the unqualified approval of the country at large. An inaugural is never expected to be much more than a formal introductory to the new order of things the party attaining to power is presumed to establish; but if the practice of the new President is to be at all accordant with the professions profusely imbodied in the address he delivered, there is reasonable ground for the belief that he will be less the President of a party than of the people—of all parties who, with so remarkable unanimity, contributed to invest him with the responsibilities of the Chief Magistracy. So far, then, all looks fair and favorable; but it is for time ere long to apply the test.

From the New York Day-Book, (Whig.)

The policy to be pursued by the new Administration, we take it for granted, is indicated in General Pierce's inaugural address. The document is able, clear, and well written; there is no shuffling and dodging, no double meaning about it, that we can discover; it is plain, straight-forward, and conclusive.

From the New York Mirror, (Whig.)

We are truly happy to be able thus heartily to commend the first official document of our new Executive. From the day of his nomination at Baltimore, to the hour of his inauguration at Washington, President Pierce has not uttered a word nor written a line at which any good citizen could take exception. We honestly hope that we may be able to repeat this high commendation four years hence.

From the Buffalo Register, (Whig.)

As a whole, we like the inaugural. Aside from what we regard as a defect in its style, it is a bold and fearless document, carrying on its face a sturdy defiance of the machinations of faction and the ravings of fanaticism. It indicates that Franklin Pierce is to be the President of these United States for the next four years, without yielding the sceptre to any power behind the throne. That he is to be the President *de facto*, as well as *de jure*, and that those turbulent spirits who have a penchant for intrigue and influence, if they do not like it, may carry their wares to some other market.

From the Albany Journal, (Whig.)

Of the President we know nothing personally, but judging from his public course, we are inclined to the opinion that he enters upon the duties of his high office with honest intentions and patriotic impulses. His views in regard to the mission and destiny of the Republic are enlightened and expansive. Those expressed in relation to our foreign policy are just and wise.

Has the Whig Party utterly given up its peculiar principles, or is the Inaugural of President Pierce utterly devoid of the peculiar principles of Democracy?

The language of almost unqualified approbation in which leading Whig papers speak of the document, indicates a radical change somewhere.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC TICKET IN CONNECTICUT.—For Governor, Francis Gillette; Lieut. Governor, John Boyd; Secretary, Jesse G. Baldwin; Treasurer, Walter Webb; Comptroller, Zebulon Brockway.

Congressional Ticket.—District No. 1, John Hooker.

Senatorial Ticket.—District No. 1, Alfred Andrews; No. 13, Elisha Williams; No. 14, Ezra Dean.

We do hope that the Free Democrats will complete their nominations. Let them be independent, prompt, straightforward, and determined.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE HISTORY OF AN ADOPTED CHILD. By Geraldine Endsor Jewsbury. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

This story is written, not for children, but for parents and guardians of children. The author starts it upon the ground that childhood is not that "happy, careless" period of life which poets and story-writers generally delight to picture, but a period of realities, hard and bitter sometimes, and always as inevitable in effect as any that come after maturity. This is true ground, though not so generally understood as it should be. It is unjust to judge the feelings and emotions of any class or condition by an absolute standard. The standard must be regulated according to the average altitude of the class or condition to be judged. Upon this principle, the griefs of childhood will be found to equal in depth and reactionary influence those of after years, if estimated according to the relative degrees of development. The story is an admirable one, and admirably told, and cannot fail to exert a good influence wherever carefully read. *

RUTH GARNETT; or, The Loves of the Earl of Rochester. By W. H. Ainsworth. New York: Dewitt & Davenport. For sale by Shillington, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

It cannot be denied that Ainsworth wields a vividly descriptive pen, that he possesses ingenuity, intense vital force, and no slight knowledge of human nature; but many question whether or not his use of these powers will benefit society. This story possesses in a high degree all the characteristics of his style. *

THE EMIGRANT SQUIRE. By P. Hamilton Myers, Esq. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson. For sale as above.

Mr. Myers is widely known among the newspaper-reading public, as the author of the two hundred dollar prize story—"Bell Brandon." The Emigrant Squire bears evident marks of the same pen, and is quite a clever story. *

ROMANCE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. By Joseph Banvard. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Banvard has conceived the idea of collecting in a series of neat volumes the thousand-and-one little incidents which attended the great events in our history, and which, being of secondary importance, have been left dependent upon mere tradition for perpetuity. The series will consist of twelve or more illustrated 16mo volumes. The present is the third, and is filled with romantic incidents and valuable information. The author's idea is a good one, and well deserves patronage. *

A FIRST HISTORY OF GREECE. By A. M. Sewell, Author of "Amy Herbert," "The Child's First History of Rome," &c. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Washington, D. C.

This is a concise and comprehensive little history, well calculated, both in arrangement and style, to fasten the attention of juveniles, and give them a clear impression of all the great events in Grecian history. *

THE GUIDE TO KNOWLEDGE. By Eliza Robbins. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Washington, D. C.

This is a collection of questions and answers upon all sorts of topics. Each question is as concise as possible in form, and worded with extremest simplicity. The subjects are those upon which the curiosity of children is generally first excited, and the whole style of treatment is at once simple and comprehensive. The book is admirably conceived, and must prove of infinite advantage to teachers and parents. *

THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER; or, the Days we live in. By Mrs. Gore. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Washington, D. C.

The Messrs. Appletons deserve great credit and a bountiful patronage for the good taste displayed in their selection of English books for reprint; also, for the despatch with which they are issued. Mrs. Gore has been long known as one of the most popular and successful of English writers of fiction, and it is sufficient to say that the story before us is marked by the same high moral tone, the same delicacy of sentiment, and the same fascinating arrangement of incident, which have characterized all her previous books. *

RHODE ISLAND.—The Whigs, at their late Convention, failed to make any State nominations, and turned the subject over to a committee. The Free-Soilers have entered the field with great vigor and determination. They have just started a spirited paper, and made the following nominations;

For Governor, Edward Harris, of Cumberland; Lieutenant Governor, Stephen Wilcox, of Westerly; Secretary of State, Stephen K. Rathbone, of Providence; General Treasurer, Henry Codding, of Providence; State Attorney, Bailey E. Borden, of Cumberland; Representative to Congress in the Eastern district, John H. Willard, of North Providence.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes—

"The Free Soil party in this State are actively in the field, and large additions are making in influence and numbers. The prospects of the party in this State were never so encouraging as at present. Of course, they have no hope of electing the State ticket; but it is not at all improbable, in the present state of affairs, that the Free-Soilers may hold the balance of power in the next Legislature, and thus control the election of Senator. Should such an event occur, the representation would be prevented, as the Liberty men declare their determination not to form any coalition."

CALIFORNIA.—The California papers received by the late arrival at New York, advocate a general system of railroad and plank-road improvements, and attribute much of the suffering in the mines from want of food to a want of facilities for the transportation of supplies to the mining region.

The San Francisco *Times* complains greatly of high prices and hard times for laborers: flour, 25 cts. per lb.; beef, 50 to 62½; potatoes, 12½; pork, 50; butter, from 62½ to \$1.25; chickens, \$4 to \$5; lard, 37½ per lb., and coffee 37½. It states that "rich men have but recently associated together to advance prices," and that an effort is making to buy up all the food in the country, so that they obtain their own prices for it.

The San Joaquin *Republican* states that a party of Mexicans had committed numerous depredations on the inhabitants of Calaveras county. Three hundred armed miners had banded together to drive the Mexicans from the county. If an American meets a Mexican, he takes his horse, his arms, and bids him leave. A mass meeting was held at Double Springs, and resolutions passed, making it the duty of every American citizen to exterminate the Mexican race from the county. *

REVERENTIAL.—The New York *Observer* quotes, approvingly, a saying of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, that "a man of any religious creed, who speaks irreverently of the clergy of every other denomination, is guilty of nothing more nor less than downright *licentiousness*."

The clergy of every denomination are worthy of *respect when they preach the truth and practice it*; when they do not, they discredit their calling, and deserve no respect.

We wish these papers had more reverence for merit, and less for persons.

FAMILIAR LETTERS FROM CUBA, JAMAICA, AND HAYTI.

HAVANA, *Feb.* 19, 1853.

To the Editor of the National Era:

I believe I am very apt to begin my letters with "Here I am!" and this may follow the example of the rest; for the two most interesting things I have to say, are that I am still living, after my sea voyage, and that I am *here*, sitting in an old Spanish house, built of stuccoed bricks and painted *al fresco*, once occupied by a bishop, and now by a thorough-bred Posada, writing to you in an undress of no coat, waistcoat, or cravat! When I remember that a fortnight ago I found it too cold and too raw in Boston to go out of the house, I can scarcely believe in my personal identity. We left Charleston on Tuesday morning, February 15th. The weather was cold and windy, and, soon after we left the harbor, fully expecting to be very sea-sick, I went below, and got into my berth. I was not lucky in my sleeping-place. It was in the forward cabin, nearly amidships to be sure, but directly over the boiler, and directly under the hoofs of eighteen horses, en route for Havana. But my companion in the state-room proved to be an amiable little Frenchman, and I retained at once in my service a jolly, attentive English waiter on board, and so prepared to meet the demon fairly. But he came not. One night only did we have rough weather, and I slept through that. The rest of the time I lay tranquilly on my back, eating oranges and wishing myself in New England. On the the third day I went on deck. The weather had already become demi-tropical, and under a blue heaven over a glittering sea we steamed on towards Key West. There we should have arrived on Thursday night, but our captain made mistakes in his reckoning, and when I awoke under the rich golden light that poured through the cabin window on Friday morning, I found that we were just backing up to the pier at Key West. Fancy a low, sandy shore, covered with a luxuriant growth of aloes and feathery palmettoes, dotted all along with shining white cottages, among which towers a cage-like light-house, rows of pelicans dipping into the surf after fishes, half a dozen vessels moored alongside a long pier, and two or three lying motionless on the glassy green water, and you have Key West, as it appeared to us on that clear, sunny morning. It wanted only a few tall cocoa-nut trees, to give it completely the air of one of those

> "Isles remote that ride
> On Ocean's bosom unespied."

The character of the scenery was new to me, and the morning air was so pure, and warm, and balmy, that soon I had to doff my thick clothes, and after breakfast I appeared on deck again for the day, clad in a thin suit, to the surprise of my Gaul, who had all along regarded with ineffable wonder my calm composure in my berth, my "*sangfroid de petite maitresse,*" as he called it. And now lying down to rest, now watching the little islets rise and vanish along the far horizon of the calm ocean, I sped along towards the Queen of the Antilles. We were some seven hours behind time, and great was our fear lest we should not enter the Moro before sundown. You must know that, since the times of Lopez, the Spanish Government in the island have enforced strictly the order which forbids any ship from entering the harbor after the evening gun is fired. Imagine the feelings with which I anticipated rolling all night on the heavy swell which ceaselessly surges outside the narrow gate of the port. But the good ship spread her wings to the friendly breeze, and with sail and steam we hurried on. At four o'clock there was a rush to the upper deck, and lo! bold and brown against the silver blue cloud bank before us, rose the irregular outline of the island. The hue of the waves brightened around us as we went onwards, till we sailed through deeps of as rich and glowing a blue as those that beat against the cliffs of Capri. Plainer and plainer grew the brown hill sides, the bright, Italian-looking villas, and the lofty palm trees of the country—plainer and plainer the dark gray rocks and white tower of the Moro Castle, the innumerable roofs and white glittering walls of the city. Not a sail was in sight—a most rare occurrence—which made me feel as if we were discovering for the first time the fair land before us. Soon, however, a lateen sail swooped out on the sea from behind the frowning cliffs, and the massive masonry of the fortresses that crown the heights became distinguishable. The red and yellow of the Spanish flag floating over the walls, the white uniforms and shining bayonets of the sentinels next came into view. The lateen sail drooped alongside our still advancing boat, a pilot came on board, and while the sun was still glowing through the cloud bank on our right, and playing over all the gay, gorgeous scene, we rounded the tall cliffs that guard the entrance, and saw the whole panorama of the vast land-locked bay, with its ships and its shores suddenly stretched out before us. We passed far up along the line of picturesque stone quays, and dropped anchor nearly opposite the custom-house. I do not think that even the Bay of Naples, or the roadstead of Genoa, is more strangely, quaintly beautiful, than the scene which now presented itself. An endless line of masts, from which floated the greatest quantity of gay flags, glanced in the red light along the massive low wall of yellowish stone, on which are built along the northern half the landing-places of the cargoes, and along the southern the promenade of the cavaliers and the queer volantes. Negroes in bright jackets and brief trowsers thronged the quays and darted about the harbor in boats, the lateen sails and painted hulls of which, now bright scarlet, now blue, now striped in green and white, gave an infinite gaiety to the *waterscape*. Great square stone warehouses, fronted with low colonnades, lined the commercial region of the quays, and were succeeded by elegant dwelling houses, in the Italian style, stuccoed and painted, and relieved continually with masses of feathery foliage and bright green jalousies, while through the huge arched gateways, the singular volantes, with their silver-mounted bodies, immensely long shafts, and liveried negro postilions, were rolling in and rolling out. The colors of the buildings formed the most quaint and picturesque contrasts. The long colonnaded custom-house is painted of a light delicate blue, picked out with lines of white. Hard by is a building palatial in width of frontage, though but two stories in height, of a soft pink, ornamented in white. Light green, light yellow, and orange-colored mansions, diversify the line; and behind these fanciful Moorish-looking edifices rises ever and anon the sombre gray tower of a Romanesque church, or the high-peaked roof of a huge convent. The entrance to the harbor was hidden by the battlemented heights behind us; and what with solid forts squaring the hill tops here and there, and white hamlets, and red hamlets, and hamlets of every hue, dotting the brown slopes, and bright, rich green tufts of tropical trees, the whole circle of the harbor was as bewilderingly beautiful as need be.

Half a dozen Spanish men of war lay here and there about the bay; a French corvette and steam frigate just off the Almeda de Paula; and hard by ourselves a magnificent English seventy-four displayed the white ensign of the West Indian Admiral. Queer little boats, with bright-colored canopies, and manned by clean, neat-looking Spaniards in white jackets and trowsers, brought oranges, bananas, cocoa-nuts, and custom-house officers, to our vessel; passengers hurried to and fro to get their *permits* from the polite douaniers who boarded us; the steam shrieked with joy to be released from duty, and the valets de place of the hotels kept thrusting cards into everybody's hands. Decidedly, we had arrived! But I felt unequal to encounter the sturdy negroes who awaited our arrival on shore; and having taken counsel with a good-natured young Englishman en route for Trinidad, who had been in Havana a month before, I resolved to pass the night on board, and go quietly ashore in the morning. Had I gone with the rest, I must have left my luggage on board, for the Aduana of the siempre fiel Isla de Cuba examines nothing after sundown; and the roar of cannon from the Moro had announced the fatal moment five minutes after we cast anchor.

We took our last tea on board, almost alone, and soon were the only representatives of the sixty-two mortals who had traversed the seas from Charleston in company. Weary with the excitement of the evening, I lay on deck and watched the great moon and stars come out into the sky, and the lights glitter, one by one, at the mast-heads of the men of war. The sounds from the shore came to us softened by the distance, and the band on board the "Cumberland" played "God save the Queen," and other familiar airs.

This morning came on board a calm, grave, gentlemanly young Spaniard, the landlord of the Posada at which my English friend had recently stayed. I was so prepossessed in his favor by his looks, that when I found his terms were more moderate than those of the foreign hotels, and was assured by my companion of the perfect cleanliness of the place, I resolved to enlist under him. He took charge of us, brought us ashore, carried us through the Aduana, and established us in this large, airy, quiet room—with a frescoed wainscot, tripodal Florentine washstand, and a queer little bed, a kind of cot, on which is spread and fastened down a stout linen cloth, without mattress or bolster, and with no covering but one light sheet and a thin muslin counterpane adorned with pictures of horses, with pillows gayly fringed in broad lace, and a fanciful mosquito net—on the Calle de los Oficios, within half a minute's walk and no-time's view of the Plaza de Armas. And here I have just finished a queer Spanish breakfast of eggs and fried plantains. Nothing can be odder than the great green gallery which runs around the court of this second story. Below us, on the first floor, is a large warehouse full of figs and tobacco, with a superannuated bishop's volante in the doorway. Every pillar in the gallery is vocal with canary birds. In the red-tiled back court of the house is a negress, a native African, ironing at a large table, with a cigar in her mouth. The rooms on the gallery have no doors, only large gauze curtains lazily swinging in the wind. The green blinds; the tiles; the brown stone floors; the serious, dignified Spanish faces of the two or three guests lounging in the huge antiquated saloon; the heavy mahogany chairs ranged in two opposing ranks between the enormous doorway and the equally enormous window, and decorated each one with a faded coronet in gilt; the stuffed tropical birds, in cases, on the massively-carved buffet; the queer chandelier dangling from the dark green rafters of the high-pitched ceiling, combine to make up a scene entirely novel, and to me exceedingly pleasant. From my window, which is open to the floor, I look up a short vista of a street, about twenty feet wide, to the Italian palace of the Governor General, on the Plaza de Armas, light green and white in color, with its sunny garden gay with aloes in full bloom, and fuchsias, and a hundred tropical blossoms for which I know no name. Above them all tower three noble cocoa-nut palms, whose rich plumes of brownish green wave gracefully in the light breeze, while their smooth grayish trunks gleam brightly in a sunshine as clear and radiant as that of a New England June day. From shops, open to the ground like those of Naples, on the opposite side of the way, sally forth now a clean, trig little Spaniard, in white jacket and jaunty sombrero, now a stalwart African, in no jacket at all, and no hat, his rich brown-black skin swelling with the tension of such a muscular system as would not discredit a lion. Ever and anon a gray donkey, or a punchy black mule, with stiff erect mane and decorated braided tail, comes prancing by, and on his back a Creole boy, with smiling, kindly face, and great black eyes, and warm, bright complexion, half-sitting, half-lying, between two huge straw panniers full of oranges, or bananas, or pineapples.

Havana is a sort of Spanish Italy, dashed with Byzantium. For the lazzaroni we have the negroes, many of them magnificent Africans, the finest specimens of the race I ever saw. Their ways are infinitely queer. For instance, they use their ears as pockets faute de pantalon. You see a huge, tattooed, bronze Hercules take out a lucifer match from behind one ear, and a long cigar from the other, just as one would take his handkerchief and gloves from his coat pocket.

February 20.—Talking of negroes, I have just come from Dominica's, a noble café, a cool kiosk, open in the centre to the airs of heaven. We had beautiful military music on the Plaza de Armas, under a rich, silvery moonlight, hundreds of ladies in mantillas walking about with Dons in sombreros. Then we went to the café, and were refreshed by a heavy shower which came up suddenly, plashed down on the marble floor, cooling all the air for half an hour, and then passed off. My French room-mate came in for refuge. As soon as he saw me, he said, "Ah, bon ami, do you remember our discussion about the intellect of the negroes? I am almost disposed to be converted, for I have just come from the house of a friend who owns a native African; this fellow, imported a grown man, has taught himself to speak, read, and write Spanish, and to play chess very finely. I have been playing three games with him, and have been badly beaten."

This was very pleasant, and I tried to confirm my friend in the turn his mind had taken. I chatted some time with a beautiful little boy, about twelve years old, the briskest waiter at the café, an "old Spaniard," whose youthful contempt of the "Cirollas" was very amusing.

This afternoon we walked out to the Paseo, the Champs Elysée of Havana, where we saw at least 500 volantes filled with ladies, dressed as for the opera, driving to and fro in the broad walks of poplars, palms, and cocoa-nut trees. We went to the prison of Lopez, near the sea wall, and saw the sea foaming in breakers and billows, finer than I ever saw before on any American coast in such calm weather.

On our way, we passed a church, out of which came the absurdest Catholic procession I ever saw. Naples must yield the palm. First came four negroes, playing the violin, bass viol, flute, and flageolet, rolling their eyes and grinning as if it were a supreme joke. Then boys and men carrying candles, and shoving everybody aside. Then a hang-dog looking friar in white, with cowl thrown back, carelessly swinging a huge censer, and glancing upwards from side to side at the balconies full of fair Habaneras, as he lounged along. Then four men carrying a gilded canopy, in front of which paraded a boy in white, and a priest in white and gold, bearing the shining Host, and followed by another priest resplendent in a gold-laced, yellow robe. Then "the army incog.," black, white, and yellow. An omnibus got in their way. Livid with rage, the censer man, more incensed than ever I saw monk before, rushed up, swore at the driver, stopped the horses, and turned out the passengers. The driver, a good-looking young Spaniard, shrugged his shoulders, and winked at the spectators. The passengers humbly gave up, except a gray-headed American, in spectacles, who fought the priest through the window, and was only dislodged by the joint and furious swearing of the holy man and five or six soldiers who came to his aid. I never saw a more disgusting scene, or a worse, more fiendish face, than that of "old Frankincense," as a roguish Creole boy among the spectators called the enraged priest.

The priests here seem to be rather more than usually miserable. At the Cathedral this morning, I saw high mass performed by a very scurvy-looking hierarchy. As for the Cathedral itself, it looks very like San Ignazio at Rome, without the gilding, the lapis lazuli, and the marbles—a large, tawdry, Romanesque church of the 17th century, with stuccoed pillars, a bright blue organ, lots of brass ornaments, wax divinities, artificial flowers, and forlorn pictures. I saw only one barely decent painting, a poor copy of Andrea del Sarto's Holy Family at the Pitti. But the fair sunlight playing in upon the white arches, the cleanliness of the tiled pavement, and the groups of ladies in graceful black dresses, with little foot-pages in blue or scarlet liveries, mingling among the kneeling crowd of negroes, soldiers, and fishermen, made the scene very striking. The tomb of Columbus is there, too, a mural monument of white marble near the high altar, in the corrupted Italian taste, with a bas relief imaginary portrait, and an inscription not worth recording. Yet, poor as the tablet was, the style of the place, with its lofty altar of porphyry, its dark mahogany misereres and choir desks, so reminded me of Italy, that I lingered there some time. And I have rarely been roused to a warmer interest by the tomb of any man than by this, the resting place of him who for weary years bore the New World about with him in his throbbing brain, praying the nations of the earth to take the magnificent gift at his hands.

February 21.—I have taken a charming drive this afternoon, in a luxurious volante, to the suburb of Cerro, a most picturesque, lovely *Indian* landscape—low houses with o'erhanging eaves, groves of cocoa-nut and palm trees, Brahminee bulls and Chinese coolies. There are numbers of villas—quintas they call them—in a cool, large style of architecture, with delicious gardens, and ever and anon sweeping views of the rich country, the fortress-crowned hills, and the deep blue sea in the distance.

To-morrow I go to Matanzas with my English companion, to spend a day and see the city; and in a few days I go to the ——'s sugar plantation for a week or two, from whence I shall write again. W. H. H.

For the National Era.

AN OLD MAID'S MUSINGS.

BY ELIZA SPROAT.

Sitting in the twilight,
  Looking out into the rain,
Through the blurred and dripping dimness
  Of my window pane;
Waiting in the chilly twilight
  For the supper bell to ring,
Float a flood of fancies o'er me—
  Thoughts of the spring.

Oh, the early spring time!
  In the woodlands, even now,
Life is rising, tightly swelling
  Twig and bulb and bough.
Through the clods the moss is pushing;
  Homeward birds are on the wing;
Earth is quick with coming glory—
  Oh, for the spring!

Spring has something sweeter;
  Leaves enfolded, thick and brown,
Bursting soon, will drop their shadows,
  Softly trembling down.
Buds will bloom and skies will deepen;
  Waters flash and woodlands ring;
Through long grass the brooks will rustle—
  Oh, for the spring!

Life has something sweeter;
  Strange, to feel old fancies start,
Violet-sweet, of youth and passion,
  From my wrinkled heart:
May agone, whose flowers were kisses—
  May, whose songs but one could sing;
Heart abloom, so sudden blighted—
  Ah, my lost spring!

Still something sweeter;
  There's a home-love underlies
Passion, as the fruit that greatens,
  When the blossom dies.
Plans of homestead, long forgotten!
  Plans that fancy used to bring
Round me in the fragrant twilight
  Of my lost spring.

Still something sweeter;
  Other loves about me stand:
Thrills a round cheek on my bosom—
  Feels a little hand.
Baby eyes in mine are smiling;
  Baby fingers round me cling;
Baby lips are lisping, "Mother"—
  God! my lost spring.

FREE DEMOCRACY IN INDIANA.

The Independent Democracy are quietly organizing in their local assemblies for the campaign of 1856. They make no noise, beat no drums, carry no banners, and make no imposing displays; but they are discreetly, and let us hope effectively, organizing. There is work to be done, which requires patient and persevering effort, and the men who stood by the Pittsburgh nominees in 1852 seem disposed to form county clubs, and thus prepare for the contest. We have observed the proceedings of many meetings in almost all of the Northern States, but the crowded state of our columns during the session of Congress prevented a notice of them. Three of these associations have been founded in Indiana.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

A meeting of the Free Democracy of this county was held in the court house at Winchester on 4th February. Paul W. Way was chosen President, and J. C. Puckett, Secretary.

The following Constitution was adopted:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, do sincerely believe and declare that so far as concerns the government of nations, the Declaration of Independence of '76, "that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" "that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and inasmuch as the Constitution was based upon these simple declarations, it should be used for the establishment and extension of liberty in preference to slavery. Furthermore, that the past history of this country clearly demonstrates that this Constitution is so construed as to thwart the very objects for which it was instituted, by establishing and protecting slavery in preference to liberty. Therefore, in order to prevent the Constitution and its wholesome provisions from further becoming articles of merchandise, but to strictly construe and carry out according to the letter and spirit of that document all the powers and privileges therein delegated, we join in with the State and National Free Democratic Associations.

And, further, as men and citizens of Indiana, believing in the sentiments set forth in the bill of Rights to our State Constitution, do consider that the thirteenth article of that Constitution is in direct opposition to the plain interpretation of those sentiments, unjust, and inhuman. Therefore, we pledge ourselves to agitate, and continue to agitate, until that article, and all its diabolical provisions, shall have been repealed. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, citizens of Randolph county, do now organize ourselves into a party, to be known by the name of the "Randolph County Free Democratic Association," auxiliary to the State Association.

The purpose of the Association is to disseminate a knowledge of the views and principles of the Free Democratic Party. Any person can become a member by paying, *in advance*, twenty-five cents, and contributing twenty-five cents annually. It is to meet once in three months.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Free Democrats in each township in this county to organize Free Democratic Associations in their respective townships.

The meeting then proceeded to elect regular officers for the Association, to serve for one year, and the result was as follows:

Harvey Patty, President; Stephen Haines and Daniel Hill, Vice Presidents; Martin A. Reader, Secretary; T. C. Puckett, Treasurer.

WAYNE COUNTY.

The Free Democracy of this county met at Newport on the 22d February. Daniel Clark, President; Daniel H. Roberts, Secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we are not opposed to the annexation of foreign territory, when it can be done without war, with honor to the nation, and upon the unalterable condition that it shall be *free territory*.

Resolved, That we look upon the present apparent opposition of Southern statesmen to the annexation of Cuba, as designed to lull Anti-Slavery opposition at the North, thereby quieting agitation and rendering annexation more certain.

Resolved, That we consider the circulation of the Indiana *Free Democrat* a matter of primary importance, and we hereby pledge ourselves to aid in its circulation by our individual exertion.

Resolved, That George W. Julian be appointed Corresponding Secretary for the Association.

Resolved, That we recommend every Free Democrat in the county to forward his name, together with one dollar, to the State Free Democratic Association.

Resolved, That our next quarterly meeting be held at Economy, on the 23d of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WARWICK COUNTY.

The Free Democracy of this county met at the court-house, in Booneville, on February 11th. Starr B. Riggs, President; J. F. Hawkins, Secretary. The National Free Democratic Platform was read, and a Constitution based thereon was presented for signatures. Any one can become a member by subscribing to the Constitution.

The Association elected Starr B. Riggs President; O. Spillman and Henry Hewins of Booneville, Francis Macy of Newberg, Alden Spencer of Hart, Vice Presidents; J. F. Hawkins, Secretary; and Andrew Riggs, Treasurer.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have the greatest confidence in the political principles embodied in the Pittsburgh Platform, and firmly believe that those principles, faithfully applied to our national legislation, would result in the greatest good to our country.

Resolved, That those principles need only to be known and understood, to be adopted and enforced by the people at the ballot-box.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Free Democracy of this county to disseminate their principles among the people, by circulating documents and by sustaining those presses which advocate our cause.

Resolved, That we are not disheartened by the array of numbers against us; for we trust for success, as did our forefathers, in God and the justice of our cause.

Funds were raised by subscription, to be expended for documents, and to defray the expenses of the Association.

The Indiana *Free Democrat*, published at Indianapolis, was recommended as a paper well worthy the patronage and support of the friends of equal rights.

The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the Constitution, with the names of members, to the State Free Democratic Association, located at Indianapolis, and to request that this Association be recognised as auxiliary to the State Association. *

PENNSYLVANIA.—A Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg on the 1st instant. Thomas Forsythe was nominated for Canal Commissioner; J. Porter Brawley for Surveyor General, and Ephraim Banks for Auditor General. The resolutions endorse the Baltimore platform, and commend the administration of Gov. Bigler.

Remonstrances are pouring into the Legislature against the passage of a law authorizing slavery in Pennsylvania, as recommended by Gov. Bigler.

The Democratic Convention of Sullivan county have passed strong resolutions against the proposition introduced into the Legislature to permit slaveholders to bring their slaves into the State for transit. *

HONORA CORCORAN, the Irish convert from Catholicism, whose sudden disappearance excited so much feeling in Charlestown, Mass., has been brought back by her mother.

THE COALITIONISTS of Massachusetts—Democrats and Free Democrats—have carried the Constitutional Convention. The returns from 312 towns are reported to foot up: 151 Whigs, 249 anti-Whigs, 6 Independents; 19 vacancies—nine towns to be heard from. The result is somewhat curious, taken in connection with the organization of a new Administration on the basis of the Compromise and Fugitive Law.

THE JERRY RESCUE TRIALS.

Four trials have been had before Judge Hale, of the United States District Court at Albany, of persons indicted for participation in the rescue of the alleged slave Jerry, at Syracuse.

Enoch Reed, a colored man, has been convicted of resistance to process, under the act of 1790.

W. H. Salmon, tried for resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. Acquitted.

Ira H. Cobb. Ditto. Jury disagreed.

John D. Brigham. Ditto. Ditto.

One fact only has been clearly established by the trials, viz: the rescue of Jerry. By whom it was done, has not been made manifest. The failure of the Government cannot be attributed to any want of effort and expense.

The Jerry cases have been carefully nursed by the Government. The Judge, whose residence at Auburn, and whose associations with public men, might have subjected him to the suspicion of entertaining some prejudice in favor of freedom, and against the infamous law, was induced to accept a foreign mission, and a gentleman put in his place, who was an avowed friend of the odious law in all its details, and who was as much pledged to enforce it, without scruple or conscience, as Jeffries was to sustain the high prerogatives of his tyrant king.

But it was not sufficient to rely on the willingness of the Court. The District Attorney was authorized to procure the aid of one of the ablest and keenest criminal lawyers in the State.—*Albany Journal*.

WISCONSIN.

A State Convention was held at Madison on the 26th January. James H. Payne, of Milwaukie, presided. The following gentlemen were appointed by the Convention as a State Central Committee:

S. M. Booth, Jas H. Payne, Edwin Palmer, of Milwaukie; Warren Chase, of Fond du Lac; and O. B. Hazentine, of Dane.

A strong declaration of principles was adopted. To carry these principles into effect in the administration of the General Government, the Convention voted that the Free Democracy will support the election of men to office who are in favor of the following measures:

1. No more extension of Slavery.
2. No more slave territory.
3. The prohibition of Slavery in the organic law of all Territorial Governments.
4. The admission of no more slave States.
5. The abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and in all our national Territories.
6. The repeal of the Fugitive Law.
7. The withdrawal of all support of Slavery by the General Government.
8. The freedom of the Public Lands in limited quantities to actual settlers.
9. No more sales of the public lands to individuals, and no grants of public lands to corporations.
10. The election of Postmaster, United States Senators, Judges, and all Federal officers, as far as practicable, by the people.
11. Reciprocal free trade with all nations.
12. The adjustment of national differences by arbitration.
13. The expression of the national will, against the interference of one nation with the internal affairs of another.

In the State Government, we go for a strict construction of the Constitution; for economy; for a rigid accountability to the people of all public officers; for general and not special legislation; for the prompt and faithful execution of the laws; and against any State debt for works of internal improvement, and in favor of the election of men to office who represent the principles of the Free Democratic Party.

MAINE CONVENTION.

Our Free Democratic friends of Maine had a "glorious time of it" at their Convention, on the 10th. Nearly every county was represented; the members were "resolute, enthusiastic."

A Liberty League was formed; directors appointed; an office established; the State divided off; and a determination expressed, not only to scatter documents, but to put Free Democratic papers within the reach of all who need. When men combine thus for freedom, who can resist them? They will triumph.

A handsome compliment was paid to Austin Willey, editor of the Portland *Enquirer*, just as it was true. He is a North-man of Christian mould and manhood.

The Convention reaffirmed the Pittsburgh Platform.

The Convention endorsed the Maine Law in all its essential features.

We have said that our Maine friends have established a Liberty League. The Constitution of that League reads—

ART. 1. This body shall consist of delegates from Free Democratic Clubs, to be instituted in the several towns of this State—such delegates to assemble in State Convention, in the month of January of each year.

ART. 2. The Annual State Convention shall elect a President and a Board of Directors, to consist of nine persons, one of whom shall be designated and act as Treasurer, and another as Secretary; to which Board of Directors the Convention, when not in session, may delegate all its powers, except that of amending the Constitution, which shall be done only at the Annual Convention.

ART. 3. The Board of Directors shall call the Annual State Convention at such place and at such time in the month of January as they see fit; shall take measures for the institution of Free Democratic Clubs in the several towns in this State, with an annual membership fee of not less than twenty-five cents, to be paid to the said Treasurer of the Board of Directors, and furnish a form of Constitution to the Free Democrats of the several towns for their purpose; receive and expend, for the purposes named in the first article of this Constitution, all moneys furnished from local organizations: and appoint and employ agents, procure Anti-Slavery documents, and do all other acts necessary for these purposes, and make a full report of all their doings at each Annual Convention.

THE PORK TRADE IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, *March* 7, 1853.

To the Editor of the National Era:

I have several times taken notice, in my letters in former years, of the extent of the pork business in this city and through the West. The production of pork has become so much a matter of importance to farmers and commercial men, and Cincinnati has been to such a large extent its centre, so far as the *amount* of business transacted is concerned, I propose to enter more fully into the statistics of the trade than has been done before. Much pains have been taken for some years past to collect in this city, and from all points in the West where pork has been packed, correct statistics of the amount of the business; and for the last two years this has been done in a much more full and satisfactory manner than formerly. The tables for the season just closed have been published, giving the number of hogs packed at fifty points in Ohio; fifty-five in Indiana; thirty-seven in Illinois; and the principal towns in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, and Michigan; collected with great care, and a determination to make them as accurate as possible, by Mr. Richard Smith, proprietor of the Cincinnati Prices Current, one of the very best commercial sheets in the Union. These returns show, in the States named, the number of hogs killed and packed, compared with the previous season, to be as follows:

	1851–'52.	1852–'53.
Ohio	547,373	603,152
Indiana	447,352	590,945
Illinois	231,519	324,856
Kentucky	205,600	338,300
Tennessee	10,000	36,500
Iowa	40,500	52,652
Missouri	69,436	87,200
Michigan	10,800	10,400
	1,562,580	2,044,005
		1,562,580
Increase in number		481,425

Thus a large increase is shown over the business of last year, but this excess is reduced by a falling off in weight. This, in some places, amounts to 12 or 15 per cent.; in others, there is no decrease; but, putting all together, the *average* decrease is shown to be about ten lbs. to the hog, or 5 per cent. This decrease, on the aggregate number of hogs given above, is equal to 100,000 head, which reduces the excess to 381,425 head. There are a few points in the West still to be heard from; but no returns which may come in can make any material difference in the above aggregate.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the number of hogs cut up in Cincinnati has been equal, for four or five years past, to one-fifth of the whole number packed in the West; but, prior to that time, the proportion was considerably greater in favor of this city. The business of packing hogs is extending westward, and is increasing fast at points adjacent to the districts of country where hogs can be produced to the best advantage. The business, as a branch of commerce, is deemed of so much importance, that the merchants of our neighboring cities have for several years past been exerting themselves to attract the trade from Cincinnati. Some of them have done a large and increasing business, and yet it has not to any extent served to diminish the business of this place. Our information as to the business of two of our nearest rivals, Louisville and Madison, extends back only five years, and below are their statistics for these seasons, in connection with the business at this place:

	Cincinnati.	Louisville.	Madison.
1848–'49	410,000	179,000	91,000
1849–'50	393,000	184,000	37,000
1850–'51	334,000	196,000	96,000
1851–'52	352,000	197,000	97,000
1852–'53	362,000	301,000	137,000

Since railroad communication has been opened with the East, New York has entered the field, and during last summer a considerable number of live hogs was shipped to the East—no more, however, than was equal to the demand of the citizens of New York for fresh pork. But the experiment is about to be tried in that place of doing a winter-packing business, which, it is believed by the best judges here, must fail, so far as it is intended to transfer the business of that season from the West to the East.

The difficulties in the way of transporting the immense numbers of hogs raised in the West, with our present railroad facilities, in the short space of time embraced in the season; the certainty of some perishing in the cold weather; the loss in weight which occurs in the transportation; and the expense of doing business in New York, which is much greater than here, will all operate to prevent the business from being carried on to any extent compared with the West. Besides, we are assured that Western packed meat can be shipped to the East and sold for less than the first cost of that packed there. There is a market here, too, for all parts of the hog; the heads, feet, tails, and hair, are all sold at good prices; and for the hair and offals our slaughterers pay from 25 to 50 cents for each hog, and do the killing besides.

I have a table before me, showing the extreme and average *price of hogs* in this market on each day of the season, and the average for each week for the last four years in this place. The *summary* shows the *average* price to have been in—

1849–'50	$2 91
1850–'51	4 00½
1851–'52	4 70½
1852–'53	6 31½

Thus, it seems, the prices have been gradually running up, which is to the advantage of the producer, as the cost of raising the hog has not increased in anything like the same proportion. This is the only season in which the ruling price has been upwards of $6. The business is destined to go on increasing. So many, both of producers and packers, have made money by it of late years, that even should some retire from the business satisfied, and some packers lose by the operations of the past season, others will be ready to enter into it, and the pork trade will go on advancing in extent and importance with the expanding resources and capabilities of the Great West.

Yours, P.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, *March* 7, 1853.

The steamer Baltic has arrived, with Liverpool dates of February 23d.

Kossuth denies the authorship of the address to the Hungarians in his name.

The weather throughout England continued stormy, with deep snows and easterly winds.

Doubtful rumors prevail of contemplated relations between England and France as a counterpoise to the Northern powers.

France.—All naval non-commissioned officers have had their pay increased ten cents per diem.

The Sun reports that the French Government had intended removing the duty from guano imported in foreign shipping. The weather was frosty, with falls of snow.

Italy.—Marshal Radetzky proclaims the confiscation of the property of suspected parties. The frontier of Lombardy was closely blockaded, and the gates of Milan still closed. Two more persons had been hanged. The city had been called upon to pay 30,000 florins every Wednesday. Some few arrests had been made at Genoa.

Austria.—An extensive conspiracy had been discovered in Hungary, and the country was very unsettled.

An attempt had been made to assassinate the Emperor, but he was recovering from his wound. The assassin was a tailor, and formerly a hussar. He was cut down by an aid-de-camp and secured.

Liverpool, February 23.—Breadstuffs are flat. Wheat, 1*s.* a 2*s.* lower. Flour 6*d.* lower. Corn declined 6*d.*

NEW YORK, *March* 13, 1853.

The steamer Africa has arrived, with London and Liverpool dates to the 26th ultimo.

The cotton market was dull, with a decline of an eighth on lower and middling qualities. Flour had further declined six pence, and corn one shilling.

In the British House of Commons, the subject of Jewish disabilities was being discussed, on a bill proposing to give the Jews the same privileges as Protestant dissenters. A vote had been taken that indicated the probable passage of the bill.

France was quiet. At Pesth, an apprehended outbreak had caused extraordinary precautions. Mazzini, lurking in Milan, had planned the seizure of an Austrian steamer on Lake Maggiore, but was frustrated.

Turkey has rejected the Austrian ultimatum respecting Montenegro, and places herself in the hands of France and England. The dispute will probably be settled amicably. It is reported that there are serious differences on the same subject between Russia and Turkey, but it is not believed in London they will lead to war. Another rumor is, that the King of Burmah has been dethroned by revolution.

CHAPLIN'S BAIL.

Received, through G. Bailey, the following contributions, for the relief of Chaplin's bail:

John J. Wilson	$30	S. Johnson	$1
Thomas Hand	6	L. T. Bush	5
Cyrus Crain	5	O. Fitch	2
John Manle	5	Thomas Abbott	4
Wright & McMillen	20	J. S. Rankin	1
A——n & I.	22	S. Henshaw	10
David Putnam	10	J. H. Olds	20
S. E. Sewall	10	J. Unthank	5
A. G. De Sellim	26	James Reeve	6
Josiah Wilcox	10	Chester Hill Free Democrats	10
J. Heberling	5		
H. P. Lee	5	B. Fowler	3
Alph. Bigelow	50	M. K. Soule	3
Samuel Wymond	7	J. C. Hitchcock	16
A. Clark	8	Sylvester Talcott	16
S. Carver	10	A. B. Wilson	4
John Downes	4	Robert George	3

In answer to numerous inquiries in relation to the Chaplin case, we would state, that the Court of the District of Columbia demanded $6,000 bail; that Chaplin was then delivered by the Judge to the officers from Maryland, upon a requisition from the Governor; that $19,000 bail was demanded in Maryland; that $5,000 deposited with us by Mr. C.'s friends was returned to them, to release him from confinement in Maryland. We contested the payment of the $6,000 here, upon the ground that the Court broke our bond by surrendering Chaplin to the Maryland authorities; the Court decided against us, and from that decision there is no appeal.

W. BLANCHARD.
S. PARKER.
D. A. HALL.

Washington, March 12, 1853.

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Believing, as we do, that all other systems of medical practice have substantially failed of their object, that the *water cure* is the only system based on the physical laws of life, and that this is an excellent location for such an establishment we have erected a *water cure* in sight of Mercer, a flourishing town, county seat of Mercer county, Pa., on a handsome location. An excellent spring of soft cold water. The house 62 by 32 feet, 3 stories high, well calculated and fitted up for the purpose, with out-houses, and will be finished by the first of April next, to receive patients. Our object is to do something benevolently to benefit the community, and to extend a salutary influence in this reform. We therefore want a good water cure Doctor, to take charge of the establishment—with science, experience, good address, integrity, honesty, good moral and Christian character. The establishment is either for sale or rent. The Doctor ought to have a family, and if his wife is a Doctor, so much the better. It would require both male and female physicians to carry out our object. We wish to open the way for a correspondence with any such, either by visiting us, or by letter. HANNA & STEPHENSON.

OBITUARY.

Died on Wednesday, the 9th inst., in Mill Creek Hundred, Newcastle county, Delaware, MARY ANN LINDSEY, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Lindsey, aged 28 years.

Universally beloved and respected for her many virtues, there are few who are so sincerely and generally lamented. She possessed a heart rich in all the finest and noblest feelings; her sympathies were awakened for the poor and oppressed of all nations; and in her, suffering humanity, in whatever form, found an ever sincere and faithful friend.

When *they* die, whose lives have been so beautiful and blameless as *hers*, though the earth may seem a *darker* way without them, we cannot but rejoice that they have gone before us, and made bright the pathway in which *we* must soon travel. When we think of her purity and goodness, we feel thankful she was ours to love so long, for we may believe that "whom the Gods love die early." E.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE ERA.]

Beef cattle, On the hoof	$2.75	a	$3.75
Beef cattle, Net	5.50	a	7.25
Beef cattle, Gross average	3.25	a	0.00
Beef, Mess, per bbl.	16.00	a	0.00
Butter, per lb.	0.14	a	0.17
Cheese, per lb.	0.09	a	0.10
Clover seed, per bushel	7.00	a	7.25
Corn meal, per bbl.	3.25	a	0.00
Corn, white, per bushel	0.52	a	0.54
Corn, yellow, per bushel	0.56	a	0.57
Corn, mixed, per bushel	0.00	a	0.00
Flour, Howard Street,	4.81	a	0.00
Hams, per lb.	0.10½	a	0.13
Shoulders, per lb.	.07½	a	0.07¾
Sides, per lb.	0.08½	a	0.09
Hogs, live	7.50	a	8.00
Lard, in bbls., per lb.	0.09¾	a	0.10
Lard, in kegs, per lb.	0.10¾	a	0.11
Oats, per bushel	0.35	a	0.40
Pork, Mess, per bbl.	17.00	a	0.00
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	15.50	a	0.00
Rye, per bushel	0.75	a	0.80
Rye flour	4.12½	a	0.00
Wheat, red, per bushel	1.08	a	1.10
Wheat, white, per bushel	1.12	a	1.18
Wool, washed, per lb.	0.39	a	0.42
Wool, unwashed, per lb.	0.29	a	0.31

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Young Men, in every town and village of the United States, may find a safe and profitable employment for their time and money, (say $25 or $50,) by addressing, post-paid, FOWLERS & WELLS, Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau street, New York.
Feb. 24—4t

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. PRICE 37½ CENTS.

A cheap edition of this work has been published, at the reduced price of 37½ cents per copy; or it will be mailed to any part of the United States, *free of postage*, on the receipt of 50 cents. Five copies sent free of postage for $2.

A KEY TO UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

Presenting the original facts and documents upon which the story is founded, together with corroborative statements, verifying the truth of the work, will shortly appear. Price 37½ cents. Postage 12 cents.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN IN GERMAN,

Price 50 cents. Postage 12 cents.

WHITE SLAVERY IN THE BARBARY STATES. By Hon. Charles Sumner. With forty splendid illustrations by Billings, engraved by Baker & Smith. It makes a beautiful 16mo volume of about 140 pages, bound in cloth, thin boards, printed in the most elegant style, on the best paper. Price at retail, 62½ cents; or mailed to any part of the United States, *free of postage*, on the receipt of 62½ cents.
LEWIS CLEPHANE, Office National Era.

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS.

DR. E. C. ROGERS has completed, and now offers to the reading public, his great work on
The Philosophy of Mysterious Agents, Human and Mundane.
Complete in one volume. Price, one dollar.
This is, without doubt, the first and only work which has ever appeared, in which this whole matter is thoroughly and philosophically explained, and so clearly as to amount to a demonstration.
The following, from the editor of *Zion's Herald*, is a fair sample of the unqualified notices from intelligent editors who have read the work:
"*Philosophy of Mysterious Agents, No.* 3.—This number concludes Mr. Rogers's book, which, now that it is finished, forms the only satisfactory and philosophical discussion of the spirit rapping theory as yet published. To us, its reasonings appear conclusive and unanswerable. It solves the question forever, so far as the relation of disembodied spirits to the production of those mysterious phenomena, called spiritual manifestations, is concerned. He who reads it will certainly see that *human* and *mundane* influences are all-sufficient for the production of every species of phenomena yet observed. We earnestly recommend it as a valuable, timely, philosophical, and successful answer to the doctrines of the spirit rappers."
Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston; JEWETT, PROCTOR, & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland Ohio; and for sale by Booksellers generally.
March 17—4t

To Hardware Merchants and Agriculturists.

PECKHAM'S DOUBLE-POINTED POLISHED STEEL CULTIVATOR TEETH.

WE are now manufacturing by machinery, from the very best materials, a large quantity of these teeth. They are made so that when one end is worn dull, they can be *reversed*—thus getting double wear of the common teeth. They are renewed for less than half the expense of other teeth, as the standard remains constantly good.
We sold several thousand of these teeth the past season, and there is but one opinion expressed in relation to them; and that is, they are the best and most durable cultivator teeth ever sold in this country.
We also manufacture the *wood-work* of the cultivator, from the best white oak timber, with wheels. We could give a long list of recommendations, but will give one that is official.
Report of the Committee on Hardware and Agricultural Implements at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica, New York, February, 1853.
No. 21—by J. S. & M. Peckham—one lot of Cultivator Teeth. It gives your Committee great pleasure to recommend a *first premium* (a silver medal) for these highly finished double-pointed cultivator teeth. They are not only well made, but are a great improvement over other teeth. The arrangement for attaching teeth to the cultivator is also a great improvement.
G. SANGER, Hardware Merchant, MORGAN BUTLER, Farmer, W. D. HAMLIN, Wagon Maker — *Committee.*
We offer them to merchants and others, at *wholesale*, at very low prices. Orders for samples of one or more sets will be forwarded to any part of the United States. Weight of one set, (five teeth,) 25 pounds.
J. S. & M. PECKHAM,
March 17—2t Utica, New York.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Fourth Annual Session.
THE next session of this institution will commence on September 1st, 1853, and close on the 31st of January, 1854.
The session has been lengthened from four and a half to five months. This has been done in consequence of a determination, on the part of the Faculty, to render the course of instruction given by them as thorough and complete as that given in any Medical College in the country.
Persons wishing copies of the Announcement, or desirous of further information, will please apply, personally or by letter, to the Dean of the Faculty,
DAVID J. JOHNSON, M. D.,
March 17—tf 229 Arch st., Philadelphia.

GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!!
50 DOZEN Ladies and Gentlemen's fresh Kid Gloves, all colors and sizes, just received at
PARKER'S FANCY AND PERFUMERY STORE,
Jan. 27—3t Under National Hotel.

ODORS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
JUST opening, one case, containing 50 dozen, Extracts of the most delicate Odors extant; price, 50 cents per bottle. Cold Cream, Lip Salve, Amordine, &c.
PARKER'S FANCY AND PERFUMERY STORE,
Jan. 27—3t Pa. avenue, under National Hotel.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR.
MRS. S PARKER is just opening: Marabout Feathers, for the hair, tipped with gold and silver; Ostrich Feathers, do do.; Gold and Silver dotted Tuls; large assortment of Paris Ribbons, latest styles; Pearl, Ivory, Red Bone, and Sandal Wood Fans; Mitts, Gloves, Flowers, Bracelets, Dress Combs, &c. &c.
PARKER'S FANCY STORE,
Jan. 27—3t Under National Hotel.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
THE heirs of Alexander Gordon, deceased, offer for sale the splendid Farm lately occupied by him, in Canton township, Washington county, Pennsylvania. The farm is situated on the National Road, about one mile west of the borough of Washington. There is a college and female seminary in the town; this farm will therefore be a most eligible situation for a parent wishing to educate his children. It contains about two hundred acres, is well watered and well timbered. A large portion of it is under a good state of cultivation. There are about fifty acres of very superior bottom land, and an orchard of various kinds of excellent fruit. There is a large and comfortable two story dwelling-house, a good barn and out houses, and a comfortable tenant house, on the farm.
This is one of the most productive, valuable, and beautiful farms in Western Pennsylvania. It is near to a good market. The Hempfield railroad, now in process of construction, passes through it, and it will soon be in railroad connection with Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.
If not sold sooner at private sale, the farm will be offered at public sale on Thursday, the 24th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The terms of sale, and any other desired information, will be furnished by the undersigned, near the premises. Persons at a distance can address him by letter, at Washington, Pa. JAMES GORDON.
Washington, Pa., Jan. 15, 1853. Jan. 27

NOW PUBLISHED,
At Syracuse, New York, for Children and Sabbath Schools,
THE JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR,
A SEMI-MONTHLY PAPER, expressly for children, and adapted to promote the Sabbath School cause generally. It aims to attract the attention of children by simplicity and beauty of style, with engravings illustrative of its contents. Its object has been for eight years past to infuse into the young mind appropriate sentiments of respect for parents, sympathy for human suffering, and an abiding hatred of oppression in all its forms.
The want of a juvenile paper that shall give a proper direction to the youthful mind, in these times of strife for the supremacy of slavery, is felt by thousands who know not of the existence of this periodical; and yet, within the last eight years, it has moulded the minds of thousands of children, who have grown up to manhood and womanhood thoroughly imbued with the love of freedom for all men.
Price—25 cents for single copies; five copies to one address for $1; or $12 by the hundred, per year. Postage in New York State, six cents per year; elsewhere, twelve cents. But in packages of 24 or more, the postage, prepaid at the office of publication, is only 4 cents each per year.
Specimen numbers, free of charge, sent on application at the office of publication.
LUCIUS C MATLACK, Editor and Publisher,
Jan. 27—4t 60 South Salina st., Syracuse, N. Y.

CROSBY, NICHOLS, & CO.
PUBLISH this day—
MEMOIR OF MARY L. WARE,
Wife of Henry Ware, jun. By E. B. Hall, D. D. Second Edition. With a fine engraving on steel.
The volume must do good wherever it is read, and hundreds of readers who have never known Mrs. Ware will be strengthened in duty and cheered in trial by this history of her life and these letters, so beautifully illustrating the life of a true Christian woman.—*Boston Advertiser.*
It is only once in many years that the memoir of a life so beautiful as this is brought before the public.—*Christian Register.*
We have not for a long time been so much interested in any work.—*Traveller.*
In the department of female biography, no work has recently appeared, of more interest than the one before us.—*Portsmouth Journal.*
The book is a treasure, and belongs to the permanent riches of our devotional literature.—*Christian Inquirer.*
Her experience was rich in its loveliness, self denial, firm repose in God, and benevolent activity.—*Zion's Herald.*
Many, through these pages, will be moved by the story of her virtues, and the purpose of leading a true life will be strengthened in many hearts.—*Transcript.*
For sale in New York by C. S. FRANCIS & CO.; Philadelphia, J. W. MOORE; Baltimore, J. S. WATERS.
Jan. 27—4t

JUST PUBLISHED,
SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY. A History of the Great Struggle in Both Hemispheres. With a View of the Slavery Question in the United States. By William Goodell, author of "The Democracy of Christianity."
This work is designed to embody a great amount of historical information in a single volume, conveniently arranged for reference. It is an abstract of several volumes, besides the Anti-Slavery history of the last twenty years, a great part of which has never before been collected into any volume, but lies scattered in the newspapers of that period. The table of contents and a copious alphabetical index will facilitate a reference to particular facts, and to dates when desirable.
It is a large royal 12mo volume of about 600 pages, well printed on handsome paper neatly bound in cloth, and lettered. Price one dollar per copy, at retail; $9 per dozen, or $65 per hundred, to booksellers and book-pedlars, for cash.
The postage on a single copy will be 30 cents to any part of the United States, and must be prepaid.
For sale by the publisher, WILLIAM HARNED, 48 Beekman street New York. Jan. 27

MEYER'S UNIVERSUM FOR 1853.
EDITED BY CHARLES A. DANA.
WITH fifty steel Engravings, views of the most remarkable places and objects of all countries, and descriptive and historical text, by Horace Greeley, Charles L. Brace, George W. Curtis, Parke Godwin, George Ripley, Theodore Parker, Rev. Dr. Furness, Charles A. Dana, J. Meyer, and other eminent writers in America and Europe.
Price, bound, full gilt, and richly ornamented, $3. A most liberal discount allowed to the trade.
HERRMAN J. MEYER, Publisher,
Jan. 27—4t No. 164 William street, New York.

REAL ESTATE AND PROPERTY REGISTRATION OFFICE.
THE undersigned have opened an Office for the Registration of Real Estate and other property, negotiating Sales, Loans, Exchanges, raising of Companies, &c., throughout the different States; and are appointing local agents in all the different counties.
Applications are entered in the Register, and placed on the files designated for their locality, open to the examination of all, free of charge, and must be accompanied with a Registration Fee of $1, the receipt of which will be acknowledged. Commissions on Sales, Exchanges, &c., two per cent.; and other matters, requiring special negotiation, subject to special agreement.
As the Agency does not propose to sell, but negotiate and send purchasers to the owners, no special authority is requisite; but when a sale by the Agency is desired, authority must be given.
The business of the Agency is published extensively through the Press and by Circulars, in all parts of this country, and in Europe, where we expect one of our firm will for the present reside, and where also we shall have agents in the principal ports of embarkation; and special efforts are made to induce Capitalists, immigrants and others, to examine the Register and Files of the Agency.
BRONSON, KNAPP & CO., Real Estate and Property Brokers, No. 116 Broadway, N. Y.
Refer to Courtlandt Palmer, Esq., No. 177 Broadway, New York; Hon. Alwin Bronson, Oswego, N. Y.; Gov. Wood, and ex Gov. Ford, Ohio; Hon. R. W. Thompson, Ind.; Hon. D. A. Noble and Hon. J. R. Williams, Mich.; Hon. Robert Smith, Ill.; Hon. J. R. Underwood, Ky.; Hon. A. C. Dodge, Iowa; Hon. J. D. Doty, Wis. Jan. 27—3m

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.
HALLETT, DAVIS, & CO., the long-established and celebrated Piano Forte Manufacturers of Boston, in order the better to accommodate their Southern and Western customers, have recently opened ware rooms at No. 297 Broadway, New York, where a large and full supply of their superior instruments, both with and without Coleman's celebrated Æolian accompaniment, may always be found. The Æolian, by the skill and improvement of Messrs. H., D. & Co., has been divested of the harsh seraphine tone, and the pure pipe or flute tone substituted, giving to it all the sweetness and beauty of the parlor organ. Their Pianos have been too long and favorably known to need commendation—and when united to their Æolian, no sweeter music can be found. Every instrument warranted to give satisfaction, or the whole of the purchase money will be returned, with cost of transportation.
GOULD & BERRY, Sole Agents,
297 Broadway, New York.
N. B. Messrs. G. & B. have the best catalogue of sheet music and musical instruction books to be found in the United States. Liberal discounts made to the trade.
Aug 26.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ The following communication comes to us from a responsible source. We know the writer, and know that he is incapable of aiding or countenancing any imposition. He sends us a number of certificates from well-known gentlemen, bearing testimony to the value of Mr. Roberts's discovery, which it is unnecessary to publish.

For the National Era.

A REMEDY FOR THE POTATO ROT DISCOVERED.

Dr. Bailey: I would be the last man in the world to let fly upon your readers a humbug. Therefore, in the outset, allow me to say, with all candor and seriousness, *it is found out.*

There is no longer any rational doubt of this. After many years of suffering from the loss of this most excellent vegetable—excellent in its proper state—and after many years of deep search and research into the mysteries of nature, by learned men, philosophers, and chemists, the cause and the cure are at length discovered, and by an obscure and humble farmer of Michigan, while the learned have been looking into the elementary particles of matter, searching the leaf, the stalk, and the root of the vegetable, with their microscopes, to find the insect that has done the mischief with its poison fangs, or the insidious disease creeping like a worm, or *as* a worm, through its fibres. He has observed the laws of nature in the work of vegetable production, and has found the secret; and every rational mind, that knows what that secret is, *responds at the first intimation to its reasonableness and its plausibility, and the next moment remembers facts in his own experience that confirm the whole of it.* So, away fly the ten thousand speculations of chemical agents, of lime and alkali, and dreams of clouds of locusts, armies of bugs, and swarms of flies; and they all perish and fly away as the morning mist before the rising sun.

Now, Mr. Editor, the question is, how shall the people receive it, while the discoverer, and those who labor to give it to the public, shall be amply rewarded? It is the custom in foreign countries, in England particularly, to give to those who have been great public benefactors a public testimonial, worthy of the great benefit bestowed upon mankind. Thus did Wilson and Cobden receive their testimonials; thus are the penny contributions to the author Uncle Tom's Cabin; thus will Elihu Burritt receive his testimonial, when ocean penny postage shall have been carried through, and shall go wafted in reality over the seas on the sails of every British ship, as he sends it in imagination over the world on his letter envelopes. Such a testimonial, not only the United States, but the world, owes to the discoverer of the cure for the potato rot. Think, readers, of the extent of its blessings, from the extent of the sufferings the disease has occasioned. Does steam or the telegraph carry such blessings to mankind as the potato would be, if cultivated as it has been, and may be again—a sound and healthy vegetable the known world over, planted on hill-tops, and by the way-sides, and over the graves of loved ones, to furnish food for the living, teeming, half-starving millions of earth?

The practical point is here: This discovery is within the reach of all; it is a process by which the potato is wholly renewed. There is produced upon the acre an astonishingly large amount; they come forward earlier in the spring; the vines, or tops, die not till the frosts kill them in the fall; and in the spring the quality of the potato is as good as when taken out of the earth in the autumn, and may remain so until new potatoes come again, so that we have new potatoes the year round.

It is proposed to sell the information to practical farmers, by which they can renew their seed, for the trifling sum of five dollars. Mr. Congdon is the agent for the Northwestern States, and has opened an office in Chicago, Illinois. It is the only centre of organized efforts for bringing the subject properly before the people, and probably will become the centre of operations for the whole country. Letters containing remittances, and asking for information, may therefore for the present be addressed to Wm. Congdon, Chicago, Illinois.

The public will again hear from this discovery, and probably in a way to attract more decidedly their attention; and in the mean time the following certificate may be of service to some. W.

From Hon. Jonathan Shearer, of Plymouth.

"From experiments made under Mr. Roberts's instructions, in reference to the cause and cure of the Potato Disease, I am fully satisfied of the utility of his discovery. J. Shearer."

☞ Our correspondent in the following communication exposes the inconsistency of mere fragmentary philanthropists. We do not suppose he means to say that the meeting in New York, called to denounce religious oppression in Europe, should have resolved itself into an Anti-Slavery meeting, or that all of the actors in that assembly were untrue to the cause of freedom in this country; or that those philanthropists in Europe who concern themselves about American Slavery, while they overlook the oppressions of the poor at home, are any more entitled to credit than their brethren among us, whose philanthropy is always vagabondizing.

So far as the communication hits those inconsistent people, who condemn in others what they tolerate among themselves, it is timely and suggestive.—*Ed. Era.*

A SECOND EDITION NEEDED.

To the Editor of the National Era:

I was much pleased with the spirited account of a spirited meeting of three thousand persons, assembled in New York, for the purpose of "expressing the sympathy of the Christian community, and of the friends of religious liberty, with the Madiai family and others, imprisoned in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, for possessing and reading the Holy Scriptures," &c. The vast multitude there assembled was filled with a holy horror and indignation in view of the unrighteous execution of the "lower law" of that Duchy, in the above case.

But it is somewhat surprising, that such a meeting of such Bible-loving men, led on in the noble cause by many doctors of divinity and other lesser theologians, could not *see* and *feel* the need of a second edition of their sympathetic feelings, in view of the existence and operation of laws more daringly wicked, in this land of boasted liberty, civil and religious. They spread out in their resolutions the glorification of "equal and complete religious liberty, given to all who come to the shores of this nation, whatever be their creed."—*See 2d resolution.*

Now, why could not that meeting hear the cries and sympathize with the privations of three millions of human beings in these United States, who are robbed of religious liberty? The law of Tuscany in this matter is a wicked law. But why could not these men perceive the wickedness of, and express their holy horror at, the existence of laws in their own country, by which it is made a penal offence to *teach* a human being of a certain color to read the word of God?

Now, I confess I scarcely know how to solve the problem of the extraordinary sensitiveness of a meeting, such as that in New York, in view of wrong and injustice in distant lands, while there is no such feeling expressed, by the same persons, respecting equal and far greater wrong and injustice existing in their own land.

If a meeting be called in England, or some other foreign nation, for the purpose of expressing their Christian feelings and sympathies for the slaves of our land, who are not permitted to learn to read the word of God, nor to worship their God according to the dictates of their own conscience, those feelings and sympathies are declared by our presses and pulpit to be the effusions of men hypocritical, insincere, and meddling with things that do not belong to them. Let a Christian body in Canada, Ireland, or Scotland, send into our country their Christian remonstrances against the existence of slavery in the bosom of the church, depicting the iniquity of the members of the Body of Christ holding their fellow man and fellow *Christian* as a good and *chattel*, and those Christian remonstrances are met, either with silent contempt, or a declaration that all subsequent correspondence must cease, unless there be a more decorous expression of feeling. Church and State are in unison in closing their eyes and ears against the iniquity of slavery, and with united heart hunt down the fugitive and his sympathizing friend.

What, then, are we to think of the outbursts of sympathy for the sufferings of men in foreign lands, while there is no expression of sympathy for the sufferings, groans, and privations of the Son of God, in the members of his body? "Inasmuch as ye have not done it to the least of these my brethren, ye have not done it unto me." Surely "the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked." Here is the fountain of all those streams of horror, oppression, groans, and death, connected with slavery. ———N———N.

Spring Dale, Jan. 25, 1853.

For the National Era.

ANTI-SECTIONALISM.

The Free Democracy aim to free every slave held under the laws of the United States, as in the District; to repeal all national laws against liberty, as the Fugitive Slave Law; to prevent the coast slave trade from being protected by our navy; to secure all new Territories to freedom by the Jeffersonian Ordinance, and all new States by the act of admission endorsing their Constitutions—in fine, to cause these United States, as a free Republic, to pronounce itself by its acts on the side of Freedom, and set its seal of reprobation once and forever on the accursed institution of Slavery, as utterly at war with its very spirit and existence, a disgrace to its national good name, and an unmeasured and atrocious wrong to millions of its citizens.

First of all, we must seek to break down the intolerant and jealous tyranny of the slave power. This appoints the President. In every struggle it is victorious. Our self-seeking politicians serve it for fear of its power and hope of its favors. Let it be once effectually defeated, and our Northern statesmen could breathe freely, and act out their honest convictions; and the above measures, so dear to every free and humane soul, would soon be carried into effect. The South is as much interested in them as the North. Many Southern men agree to them, and voted lately for our candidate for President. Multitudes of them, no doubt, conscientiously believe therein, but are overawed and silenced by the violent partisans of slavery, as if they were untrue to the South. Now, we make no war on the South, but upon slavery. The interests of the South are as truly those of our whole country as those of the North. But we are charged with Sectionalism.

Mr. Calhoun and his compeers could never have rallied the whole South, except on the ground—that the North designed to oppress the South, and humble her power and consequence. It was never so. The North had no design of rising on the downfall of Southern power. She was humane and conscientious in pressing the Wilmot Proviso and abolition in the District. She could do no otherwise; and it was as truly for the prosperity and honor of the South as of the North, and more so, that these great and healing measures should have been successful.

But how do we meet this charge of Sectionalism? Not well, I think; not judiciously. We meet it by nominating candidates both for President and Vice President from the North. We have always done so. I was sorry that Mr. C. M. Clay's declination was permitted in the last campaign. It should have been resisted as inflexibly as Mr. Hale's. We are truly a national party, and should not allow the record to be used against us as Sectional and Anti-South. It was a vital mistake of policy. Let us be truly generous in our attitude and action towards the Southern States. Let the few earnest friends of Freedom in Congress, especially, do this in all their legislative action. Every son of the South, showing a heart instinct with the spirit of liberty, let us honor, and sustain, and promote to leadership in our nomination.

For the National Era.

THINGS IN ILLINOIS.

The Wesleyan Methodists are building a college on the Galena and Chicago railroad, twenty-five miles west of Chicago. This institution is being built up by the same society that owns the Anti-Slavery college at Leoni, Michigan, noticed by a correspondent of the *Era* not long since, and I suppose is designed as a brother and co-worker with that institution. The building is to be of stone, forty-five by seventy-five feet in size, and some three or four stories in height. Two stories are now up, and it is hoped that the building will be ready for students during the next season; when, of course, the public will be called upon for patronage. I would say to those who have families in prospect, which they may wish to educate, and for that purpose would like to locate near an institution of learning, that I believe the Illinois Institute, at Wheaton station, Dupage county, Illinois, presents advantages to such not often found. This prospective college is, of course, in embryo, yet there is quite sufficient done to insure its completion, and to guaranty its location in a particular spot. That spot is in the midst of a beautifully rolling and fertile country, surrounded on every side with groves and woodland, quite sufficiently for beauty of landscape and practical convenience. The village of Wheaton will be improved by the trade of the surrounding country to the depot on the railroad, but will depend, to a greater extent, for its growth and social privileges, on the prosperity of the college in its suburb.

The country is comparatively new. Land for small farms, gardens, and building lots, can be had very reasonably. Persons possessing but small fortunes, who desire to rise with the growth of such a place, can now be accommodated on better terms, I think, than anywhere else in the West. Illinois Institute, by railroad, is within about one and a quarter-hour's ride of the city of Chicago, at a cost of fifty cents. From twelve to fourteen trains of cars pass to and from the city daily, so that I can conceive of no place presenting so completely as does this, the great desirable items for a pleasant location, viz: cheap land, rich soil, convenience to a good market, and convenient social privileges, both at the institution, and at the city, so easily and quickly visited.

For a market garden, poultry yard, &c., I do not see how an enlightened Anti-Slavery man, of pious inclinations, can find a more desirable location. I am no Wesleyan, myself, but, being acquainted with the state of the case, I have said thus much for the information of the friends of Freedom.

John Davis.

Bonn's Roads, Boon co., Ill., Feb., 1853.

For the National Era.

MEETING IN MICHIGAN.

At an adjourned meeting of the Anti-Slavery citizens of Kalamazoo county, business items and resolutions were adopted, of which I send you a synopsis, by order of the Convention, rather than a verbatim account, as I do not wish to occupy an unnecessary space in your paper.

A committee was raised, who reported the following, which was adopted: To raise a committee of three in each township, who shall procure a thorough organization, and collect funds enough to circulate documents, and present a petition to the citizens, asking their names to it; praying Congress to repeal the infamous "Fugitive Slave Law," abolish Slavery in the Federal District and in all the Territories, interdicting the slave trade between the States, and withdrawing protection from vessels carrying slaves on the high seas or coastwise, and to secure the citizens of every State or nation from seizure, if in way of business or otherwise, legitimately he enters the ports of any State. Also, to circulate petitions asking the State Legislature to adopt laws for the protection of fugitive slaves, similar to that of Vermont. Preamble and resolutions were adopted, reciting some of the "Declaration of Independence," adopting fully its doctrine of the right to liberty and to revolution. We declare ourselves the Union men, and claim that such aggressions have been made upon our Constitution and the doctrine of '76, as forebodes its speedy overthrow, unless it is stopped. We denounce the time-servers, who excluded Messrs. Hale, Chase, and Sumner, from the Senate Committees. We scorn the Senator who scorned the address of the ladies of England to the ladies of America, while we rejoice in the growing sympathy that we see among Anti-Slavery communities. Sympathy expressed begets new germs of sympathy, and lays the foundation of effort and final success.

We urge the claims of the laboring man, and see in the fact, that though the laboring classes compose nearly the entire population of our country, now ruled nearly by men of professional occupations, who are at best non-producers, and the swarms of idle office-seekers who constantly empty the Treasury, and barter away place and preferment, a reason to doubt whether we can long stand such depletion. And we urge the importance of proportionately having our laboring population represented by laborers, who will far sooner give his rights to the slave whose life is one of toil, than will the idle office-seeker, who asks office for his support, because to lazy to earn it.

We urge union, diligence, courage, and uncompromising adherence to our principles, resolved, if we must fall in the conflict, to fall with our panoply on, but if we can, to carry our principles to effect, and thus, by handing to posterity a well-secured Government, give an example to the world, worthy of emulation and imitation.

J. A. B. Stone, *Chairman.*
F. Denison, *Secretary.*

For the National Era.

MEETING IN YORK, OHIO.

At a meeting of the friends of liberty in York, Sandusky county, Ohio, the following, among other resolutions, were adopted, and submitted to the consideration of every lover of liberty in the land:

Resolved, That in view of the vast increase of slave power, since the formation of our Federal Government, the influence that power has over the Government, and the disposition there seems to be on the part of the Government to comply with the wishes of that power, and to subserve its interest, leads us to fear that at no very distant day slavery will be legalized by an act of the General Government, in every State and Territory in the Union.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to carry out the principles of human liberty, and to oppose in every reasonable way the extension of slavery or slave territory.

Resolved, That the cause of liberty would be promoted, by laying before the people generally, in some cheap form, a concise but correct history of slavery, its increase in numbers, territory and influence, or power, its encroachments on the Constitution and upon the rights and liberties of the people, together with the names of the men who have been the principal actors in our Government in favor of slavery, for this ten or fifteen years past.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Sangamon co., Ill., Jan. 14, 1853.—There is not one in a thousand of the legal voters of the free States, who is not opposed to the extension of slavery over any territory now free. It is old party sympathy which has forced them to acquiesce in the present domination of the slave power—hence our hope. This charm cannot last forever, but will yield to the force of truth and love. There has not been, during the last fifty years of our political history, a period so eminently inviting exertion from good men, in the cause of freedom, as the present. The storm has passed—one of the great parties a total wreck—the other, without an antagonist. The calm has come—men's minds better prepared to look at truth, and their hearts to receive it in love.

Mount Gilead, O., Feb. 20, 1853.—Morrow county is as wide awake as ever on the Free Soil question. Some of us were inclined to think that the free-trade resolution in our State platform had better been left out, yet all acknowledge the principle to be correct, and were it now carried into effect with Canada, it would be of incalculable advantage to Ohio. It will be hard to make the people believe that, with American energy and Yankee shrewdness, we cannot cope with any or all other countries on the globe, when we can *export* as well as *import,* free; or, in other words, when we can trade *free* with those who will trade free with us. Direct taxation would then follow, as a necessary consequence. Let it come. It would reform some of the abuses of our Government; a swarm of custom-house officers could be dispensed with, &c., &c.

Dexter, Washtenaw co., Mich., Feb. 18, 1853.—Anti-Slavery prospects in Michigan never looked brighter than at present. Individuals composing the old political parties are beginning to look dispassionately and without prejudice upon the Anti-Slavery aspect of political affairs. Much of Anti-Slavery truth, heretofore discarded by them as fanatical, is now received and read by all. *Uncle Tom's Cabin,* thundering along the pathway of reform, is doing a magnificent work on the public mind. Wherever it goes, prejudice is disarmed, opposition is removed, and the hearts of all are touched with a new and strange feeling, to which they before were strangers. Though Pro-Slavery divines, editors, politicians, cotton merchants, and cotton-mongers, unite in their pusillanimous attempts to sully the fair name and fame of its divine-hearted authoress, and to counteract the influence of this magnificent work on the public mind, they must fail.

Savannah, Oakland co., O., Feb. 22, 1853.—We feel nothing like "giving up the ship." On the contrary, we are determined to make our political organization "healthy." At present, we have no fear of going into *decline;* we have an excellent *panacea* in the shape of an ably-conducted free press, and it is gratifying to see that it is being duly appreciated by the thinking masses. Not a family of liberal sentiments in this neighborhood, with which I am acquainted, but what supports one or more of those publications imbued with the spirit of progress.

LETTER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Makawao Maui, Sandwich Islands,
November 25, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era:

In my last communication, I said something of the interest we felt in the then approaching election in the United States, on account of the probable change of the United States Commissioner and Consuls at the Islands. I spoke of my acquaintance with Mr. Severance and Mr. Allen, and of the very general, if not universal, satisfaction which these gentlemen give in the discharge of their respective duties. With Mr. Bunker, of Lahaina, I have less acquaintance, and cannot speak so definitely, though I am told that he does well, takes good care of the seamen who touch at that port. I did not design to say more of these gentlemen, but intelligence from Honolulu prompts me to add some things respecting them; and also to say a word more on the exceedingly great importance of having the right sort of men as United States Consuls and Commissioners at all the ports where our ships do business.

In regard to the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, allow me to say that, on the whole, I have great doubt of the policy of any such measure. I do not speak of the justice of such an annexation, for I don't think such a thing would be sought on our part without the request, or at least hearty assent, of the native Hawaiian Government. I shall not be greatly surprised, though I have heard nothing of late, to know that the native rulers shall be driven as it were to take refuge in the arms of the United States Government. But even if such a request should be made, I trust that you would pause and reflect ere you admitted Hawaii as a younger sister of Oregon and California. Many Americans would rejoice in the adoption of such a measure—I mean Americans among us. But such would soon bitterly repent of their folly. What we all need—Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and men from every land—is that the Hawaiian Government should be sustained, all nations being allowed to do business here on equal grounds, no partiality being shown to any nation. In this case, the persons and the rights of all being equally protected, all would enjoy a degree of freedom and an exemption from burdens, unequalled, I believe, in any part of the world. Such, certainly, has been the case these last ten years, as I believe all well-disposed, industrious, intelligent foreigners can testify. I would most cheerfully refer the question of political and civil liberty, exemption from taxation, or equal taxation, to such men as Joel Turrill, Elisha H. Allen, and Luther Severance, Esquires. I scarcely know of an advantage that would accrue to the United States Government from an annexation of the islands, while the disadvantages would be many and great. The cost of governing the islands would be vastly augmented, and of course the burden of taxes would be proportionally heavy; and in case of a misunderstanding between the United States and Great Britain or France, the cost of the defending these distant islands would be immense. If Americans at the islands chafe against the islands, as "against a rigid and unyielding frontier," they are anything but wise, be assured, and a single year's experience, if I do not mistake, would convince them of their folly.

I beg Mr. Seward to examine this question impartially, as he may by conversation with Mr. Turrill, or by reading Mr. Jarvis's history of the islands; and I shall be much mistaken if he will not say most cordially, let the day for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States be postponed to a distant future—the more distant, the better for all concerned. Such is my opinion. Yours, &c., J. S. Green.

To the Editor of the National Era:

In the *Era* of the 2d December is an article headed "Correction of an Error," which seems to me itself to require correction. Although most of the article is undoubtedly right, and I cordially agree with the general conclusion at which Brother Tappan has arrived, yet I must respectfully but firmly dissent from the following paragraph:

"Onesimus, I allow, might have been a slave, but there is no proof of it."

Now, to a plain, common-sense reader, unwarped by prosy commentators, the above quotation admits altogether too much. There are several expressions in the Apostle's letter to Philemon, which entirely forbid the admission that Onesimus *might* or *could* have been a slave of Philemon. The first of these expressions is in the 16th verse, in which Paul says he sends Onesimus, "*Not now as a servant,* (of any kind,) but above a servant, a brother beloved, especially to me, *but how much more* unto thee, both in the flesh and in the Lord."

How could Onesimus be *more* a brother to Philemon than to Paul, on any other hypothesis than that he was a brother by natural generation or consanguinity? Paul was his national brother, as well as Philemon; Paul was his brother in Christ, in a sense in which Philemon could not be if he was his owner—that is, in religious affection and kindness, which might exist between equals, but could not between oppressor and oppressed. No; their father being dead, Philemon was, in Jewish language and habit, as the eldest, master, and all the other children servants. And Onesimus having, either through extravagance or dishonesty, become indebted to Philemon, as is not uncommon at this day, ran away and came to Rome, where he met with Paul, and happily became converted. This, and no other view of the subject, it seems to me, will account for and render the 18th verse pertinent and sensible. But upon the absurd supposition that Onesimus *might* have been a slave, then this equally absurd consequence must follow: that a chattel, a thing which can make no contract, and is not known in law as an accountable being, but only as a brute, a beast of burden, *can incur* a legal liability; for, in order to "owe" another, there must necessarily exist two *equal* parties, capable of contracting a debt or incurring a legal responsibility.

Another objection to Brother Tappan's admission seems to me to be equally insurmountable; and that is, that Paul should have been so unwise, if not absolutely careless of Philemon's interests, and forgetful of the dear Saviour's prayer, "Lead us not into temptation," as to intrust a letter to the *slave* Onesimus, directing him to go back, hundreds of miles, and surrender himself up into perpetual slavery, expecting he would deliver *it,* and *himself* with it, up to inevitable and endless despotism.

Many other objections to the above admission might be urged, but time and room will not permit. G.

December 11, 1852.

DEMOCRACY OF SCIENCE.—NO. 25.

BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

Legislative provision through the States for supplying the schools—all the schools—of the country with "Cabinets of Agriculture and Mechanism," would make large returns for outlays, from each of six different sources:

First. *Increased qualifications of teachers.*—The elements of these two great pursuits, practically exhibited and explained, would furnish the keys of knowledge to teachers, and could not fail to enrich their minds with new stores, or to give them new skill in imparting those stores to their pupils. They would not, indeed, furnish all the various qualifications to be obtained at a normal school; but they might increase the qualifications of the whole body of teachers in the land, giving them a desire constantly to seek new treasures, and new skill in transferring them to others.

Second. *Collections by pupils.*—A school cabinet never fails to lead pupils to make collections for themselves, both at their school-rooms and their homes. Thus, a hundred specimens are soon increased to thousands, and a single cabinet, at the school-house, is multiplied to equal the number of families in the district, making the additions many fold the value of the original outlay.

Third. *Development of resources.*—Numerous districts of country, for miles in extent, have already been explored thoroughly and minutely by schools located in them. Discoveries of great variety and richness have thus been made. The discovery of chrome ore, on a geological excursion, has reduced the price of chrome yellow from fifteen dollars to fifteen cents a pound, conferring a benefit on every member of society.

Fourth. *The advancement of agriculture and the mechanic arts.*—What better mode to advance any subject, than to render a knowledge of its principles familiar, practical, and universal? What better mode to render familiar the knowledge of any subject, than practical exhibitions of its principles, properly explained and applied? A hundred minerals, properly explained in their character, relations, and uses, with a process of analyzing them, showing their connection with farming and mechanism, and a moderate collection of the elements and combinations of forms, as exhibited in nature and art, would throw a flood of light on all the operations of farmers and mechanics, affording a mighty grasp upon the whole circle of knowledge.

Fifth. *Reciprocation.*—Once let the juvenile energies of the country be combined on a great system of productive science, and reciprocation is inevitable; and who can calculate the power or the mighty results of such combined efforts, rendered still more powerful by each giving and receiving strength from all the rest?

Sixth. *A check upon lawlessness.*—Will any one doubt that the juvenile energies of the country can be employed in exploring the resources of the country? Has any one ever seen a boy who would not gladly engage in exploring the surrounding country? While thus employed, will they seek opportunities for lawless outbreaks? Within five years past, as many millions of property have been destroyed by juvenile incendiaries; a greater portion of them, no doubt, educated in the schools of our country. If, while at school, their attention had been so directed as to show visible productive fruits of their efforts, and thus *self-respect promoted,* could they have been induced to join a party of incendiaries or others, for disgracing themselves by outrages upon society? Surely, if schools do not prevent their pupils from becoming thieves, midnight assassins, and incendiaries, they are not so good as they ought to be; and as surely not so good as they may be.

LIST OF ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Passed at the 2d Session of the Thirty-second Congress

Public Acts which originated in the Senate.

An act for the relief of the widows and relatives of certain officers and seamen of the United States brig Washington.

To prohibit public executions in the District of Columbia.

To continue half-pay to certain widows and orphans.

In reference to the appropriation for continuing the survey of the Mexican boundary.

Concerning bail in the District of Columbia.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a register to the British barque Fanny.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a register to the American-built steamship Albatross.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to vessels in certain cases.

To prevent in certain cases a failure or delay of justice.

To raise the salary of the judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

Amendatory of existing laws relative to half-dollar, quarter-dollar, dime, and half-dime.

To regulate the terms of the district court of the United States for Iowa.

To provide a room for the Congressional Library.

To incorporate the Sisters of Visitation of Washington.

To provide compensation to such persons as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive and keep the public moneys, under the 15th section of the act of 6th August, 1846.

To revive and continue in force for a limited time the provisions of an act relative to suspended entries of public lands.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a new register to the ship Prentice.

Authorizing the sale of certain reserved lands in Alabama.

To extend pre-emption rights to certain lands.

To incorporate the Georgetown and Catoctin Railroad Company.

Authorizing change in the location of land offices.

To indemnify the State of Indiana, &c., &c.

For administering the oath of office to Wm. R. King, Vice President elect.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a register to the barque "May, of Baltimore."

Private Acts which originated in the Senate.

An act for the relief Margaret L. Worth; of Mrs. E. A. McNeil; Sarah D. Mackay; Francis J. Gardiner; John F. Callan; William Redient; Jacob Young; Margaret Farrar; Guion & McLaughlin; Mrs. Elizabeth V. Lomax; Barbara Reily; James Glynn; Thompson Hutchinson; Elizabeth Jones and the other children (if any) of John Carr; Major Thomas Noel, United States Army; Col. James Creecy; Mrs. Ann E. Belknap; the town of Belleview; Nathan Weston, jr.; the widow of the late John A. Lynch; John W. Quinney; Susanna Sowards; Jim Capers; John Williams; Abigail Stafford; Elizabeth Armistead; Asseneth M. Elliott; Joseph Morehead; Mary W. Thompson, Elizabeth V. Lomax, and Mrs. A. M. Dade; Sidney S. Alcott; Moses Olmstead and Mrs. Elizabeth Craig; Betsey Norton; Elizabeth Monroe; George Poindexter; William Speiden; Francis Baden; Ursula E. Cobb; L. M. Goldsborough and others; Maria Taylor; the legal representatives of Walter Colton; Benj. S. Roberts; Catharine Proctor-Hayden; William Hazzard Wigg; John Charles Fremont; Lewis H. Bates and William Lacon.

Joint Resolutions which originated in the Senate.

A resolution for the relief of Alexander Y. P. Garnett.

For the relief of David Corderey.

To provide for straightening the eastern boundary line of the naval hospital lands at New York.

For surrendering the site of the old Oglethorpe barracks to the City Council of Savannah.

For the relief of the Spanish consul and other subjects of Spain residing at New Orleane.

Of the heir of John De Neufville.

Of the estate of Isaac L. Battle.

Explanatory of an act approved May 23, 1850.

For the appointment of Regents in the Smithsonian Institution.

Explanatory of the act appropriating money for the removal of the raft in Red river.

In relation to the census returns from the State of California.

A resolution allowing in certain cases to the owners of steamers further time to make the necessary preparations to bring their vessels within the provision of the law.

In amendment of a joint resolution relating to the duties of inspectors of steamers.

Relating to the printing of Congress during the recess.

Public Acts which originated in the House of Representatives.

An act to provide for the payment of the companies of Captains Rush, Price, and Suarez, for military service in Florida.

To erect an equestrian statue of Washington.

Granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Arkansas and Missouri.

Granting to the Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburgh Railroad Company the right of way.

To extend the provisions of an act approved the 3d March, 1847, and the act approved the 26th of February, 1849, for carrying into effect the existing compacts with the States of Alabama and Mississippi in relation to the five per cent. fund and school reservations.

To amend an act entitled "An act for the discontinuance of the office of Surveyor General in the several districts."

Making an appropriation for bringing to the seat of Government the votes for President and Vice President.

To surrender to the State of Ohio the unfinished portion of the Cumberland road in said State.

Making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States.

Making an appropriation for the payment of navy pensions.

To amend an act entitled "An act to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon."

Making further appropriations for the construction of roads in Minnesota.

For the construction of military roads in Oregon.

Authorizing certain soldiers of the late war with Great Britain to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof.

Granting the right of way to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company.

To amend an act entitled "An act to create the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Oregon.

To prevent frauds upon the Treasury of the United States.

Making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy.

Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th June.

Making appropriations for the support of the army.

Making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government.

Making appropriations for the naval service.

Making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mails by ocean steamers.

Making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department.

To regulate the fees and costs to be allowed to clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States.

Authorizing the Selectmen of the town of Chelsea, in Massachusetts, to lay out and make way on lands of the United States in said town.

To appropriate lands for the support of schools in the Territory of Minnesota.

Making an appropriation for the completion of the public buildings in Minnesota.

To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to settle and adjust the expenses of the people of Oregon from attacks and hostilities of Cayuse Indians."

To establish the Territorial Government of Washington.

Making appropriations for lighthouses, &c., &c.

To establish post roads.

Authorizing the issuing a register to the brig Boundary, and to change the name of the steamer Roger Williams and propeller Ontario.

To provide for additional clerks, and extend the sessions of the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico.

Authorizing the Governor of New Mexico to call an extra session of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, should the same be deemed necessary and expedient.

Private Acts which originated in the House of Representatives.

An act for the relief of C. L. Swayze; of Joseph M. Wilcoxen; Maurice K. Simons; the legal representatives of Bernard Todd; the heirs of Jeremiah Wingate; Jacob Storer; Charles S. Mathews, Charles Wood, and James Hall; the widow and orphan children of Col. William R. McKee; Thomas P. Dudley; John J. Sykes; heirs of William McFarland; Philo Smith; the heirs or legal representatives of Joseph Arnow; James A. Fawns; Osborn Cross; Captain George P. Smith; John Miller; Brevet Brigadier General Bennett Riley; Josiah P. Pitcher; Edward Box; B. B. Bennett; Harlow Spaulding; Mary Barny; John Kerbaugh; Gilman Smith; to amend an act for the relief of Joseph Johnson. Nathan H. Darling; Cornelius Hughs; the Southern Michigan Railroad Company; S. Morris Wain; James H. Jenkins; Mary Pearson; William J. Price; John Ozias; Cornelius Covert; increase the pension of Henry Click; for the relief of Henry Miller; James Wright, jr.; William H. Wells and others; Jacob Shade, jr.; Jasper A. Mattby; Robert Gibson; Gardiner Herring; John Huffington.

Joint Resolutions which originated in the House of Representatives.

Joint resolution granting the petition of William and Matthew Moss.

Authorizing the settlement of the account of the public printer for paper used by him since the first of November.

For the relief of J. P. Converse.

Providing for the printing and binding the "returns of the seventh census."

The relief of Thompson Barnett.

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Lives of the three Mrs. Judsons, by A. W. Stewart, 12mo	1 00
Life of Lady Jane Gray, portrait, 16mo., by D. W. Bartlett	75
Life of Benjamin Franklin, written by himself, 12mo	1 00
Life of Gen. Lafayette, by P. C. Headley, 12mo	1 00
Life of John Quincy Adams, by Wm. H. Seward	1 25
Life of Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, by P. C. Headley, with an introduction by Horace Greeley, 1 vol, 12mo	1 25
Life of Gen. Zachary Taylor, by H. Montgomery	1 00
Life of Winfield Scott, by E. D. Mansfield, 12mo	1 25
Life of Gen. Frank Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States, by D. W. Bartlett, 12mo	75
Generals of the Last War with Great Britain, 12mo	1 00
Lives of Madison and Monroe, by J. Q. Adams, 12mo	1 00
Life of Andrew Jackson, by John S. Jenkins, 12mo	1 00
Life of Christ and his Apostles, by Rev. J. Fleetwood	1 25
John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, 7 illustrations, 12mo	1 25
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Cleveland Water Cure, Jan 1, 1853. Jan 6—10t

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J. D. SINCLAIR, *Deputy Postmaster.*

Dr. J. C. Ayer.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College

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ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio. Jan. 8

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